



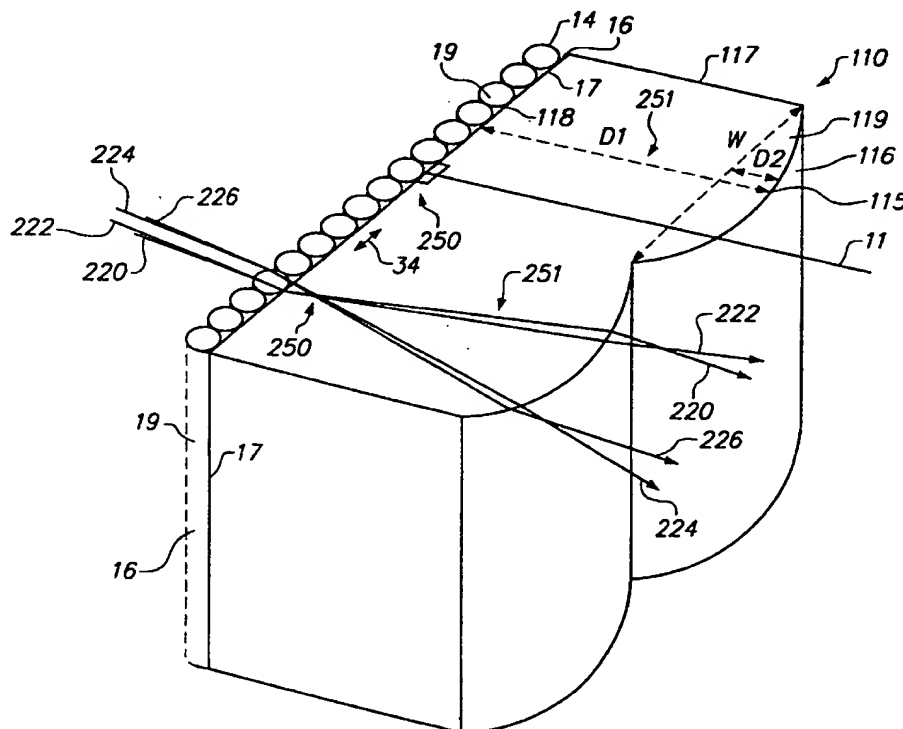
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(54) Title: A LIGHT TRANSMITTING AND DISPERSING FILTER HAVING LOW REFLECTANCE

(57) Abstract

Single-layer and multi-layer light filters (110) each having an array of light transmissive beads (14) provide substantially independent and simultaneously optimized control of optical properties such as gain, contrast, transmittance, dispersion, and ambient light rejection using additional light dispersive layers. Such light filters can include light transmissive layers (117) defining a lens curved over a plurality of beads for effecting greater dispersion of image light horizontally or vertically, and conformal layers defining a lens curved over individual beads for increasing an effective radius of curvatures of such beads. Light filters of the present invention are beneficially used as rear projection screens and light diffusers, and are ideal for use in or with flat-panel displays and the like.



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**A LIGHT TRANSMITTING AND DISPERSING
FILTER HAVING LOW REFLECTANCE**

Related Cases

This is a continuation-in-part application of pending application Serial No. 08/729,803 entitled "A Light Transmitting And Dispersing Filter Having Low Reflectance", filed on October 7, 1996 by Dennis W. Vance; and the subject matter of this application is related to the subject matter of Patent No. 5,563,738, issued on October 8, 1996, which subject matter is incorporated herein by this reference.

Field of the Invention

This invention relates to light filters, and in particular to light filters for rear projection screens, display enhancement, and other optical uses requiring dispersive light control.

Background of the Invention

Rear projection screens and light diffusers are light filters which provide an optically diffusing medium for transmitting light from an image source (image light) on one side thereof to a viewer on the opposite side thereof. A conventional single-layer refractive light filter has been described in U.S. Patent No. 2,378,252, which includes a refracting lens system as its principal component. The refracting lens system comprises an array of spherical glass or resin beads embedded in an opaque binder layer, and is mounted on a transparent support material. Typically, the light filter is oriented with the bead layer toward the image source and the transparent support material toward the viewers. U.S. Patent No. 3,552,822 discloses a light filter which also includes both an anti-reflection coating and a bead layer oriented away from an image source.

The opaque binder layer serves a number of purposes, including affixing beads to the support material, reducing the reflectivity of the light filter, and reducing the amount of light transmitted through interstices between the beads of

the lens system. Light from an image source is refracted by the beads and dispersed to the viewer through a plurality of transmission areas of the beads. These transmission areas each comprise a point of contact between one of the beads and the support material and an area surrounding this point where the opaque binder layer is too thin to absorb substantially the refracted light. As used herein, dispersion refers to spreading light intensity over a range of angles irrespective of its wavelength, and is not limited to variable spreading of light intensity as a function of its frequency or wavelength.

Rear projection screens and light diffusers are characterized by their gain, contrast, resolution, transmittance, dispersion, and ambient light rejection. These properties are determined in part by the structure and composition of the component materials. For example, the gain, which is a measure of the intensity of transmitted light as a function of the viewing angle, is determined largely by the difference in the indices of refraction of the spherical beads and the surrounding media. Similarly, the ambient light rejection and contrast are determined largely by the opacity of the opaque binder layer, and the resolution is determined largely by the size of the beads used in the lens system.

The interdependence of these optical properties, and their dependence on the properties of component materials, limit their simultaneous optimization in conventional single-layer light filters. For example, if the opacity of the opaque binder layer is increased to enhance the ambient light rejection of the light filter, transmission of refracted image light through the transmission areas of the beads will be reduced. Also, with conventional single-layer light filters, a greater percentage of image light is reflected off back surfaces of the beads and lost, relative to light filters of the present invention. The range of indices of refraction of available materials also limits the performance of single-layer light filters.

Multi-layer refractive light filters have been described in U.S. Patent No. 5,563,738. These light filters include a refracting lens system as their principal component, and further include an additional optical layer or layers for varying

the optical properties of the light filters, and for providing improved simultaneous control of image transmission, ambient light rejection, contrast, and gain.

Single-layer and multi-layer light filters which include an array of light transmissive beads typically also include irregularities in the spacing of beads within the array. Such irregularities are formed during manufacture as a result of imperfections in the manufacturing process, and also as a result of the tolerances of component materials. The irregularities typically occur on a somewhat random basis which can appear quasi-periodic, and can give light filters a grainy appearance. Such light filters can exhibit reduced transmittance in front of gaps between the beads caused by the irregularities.

Summary of the Invention

The present invention comprises single-layer and multi-layer light filters that provide high transmittance, high ambient light rejection, high contrast and resolution, and improved gain control with selected dispersion of image light. The present invention further comprises processes for making such light filters. These processes can also be beneficially utilized to improve the structure and optical properties of various types of light filters which include light transmissive beads and one or more layers of opaque binder.

Some embodiments of light filters of the present invention include one or more layers of light transmissive material having a surface curved over an area larger than at least two of the beads for providing additional control over dispersion of image light to the viewer. In a preferred embodiment, this surface comprises a plurality of substantially parallel columnar lenses for providing a wide viewing angle along a selected direction.

Alternative embodiments of light filters of the present invention include a conformal layer of light transmissive material disposed on the back surfaces of beads and on the back surface of a back most opaque binder layer. This conformal layer defines a plurality of curved lenses, with each such lens being disposed on the back surface of a corresponding bead. These lenses both provide

additional control over dispersion of image light, and also increase the transmittance of the light filter. Each such lens can have a substantially uniform thickness and approximately the same center of curvature as the corresponding bead. Such embodiments of the present invention have been shown to exhibit a transmittance of 50 percent, and are believed to have an ideal transmittance of up to 65 percent. In an alternative embodiment of the present invention, each such lens has a center of curvature behind the center of curvature of the corresponding bead. Light filters of the present invention with this latter property are believed to have an ideal transmittance up to 80 percent.

Other alternative embodiments of the present invention reduce a grainy appearance caused by irregularities in an array of beads included in a light filter. These embodiments of the present invention include a first plurality of larger beads arranged in an array and held together by one or more layers of opaque binder. Irregular spacing between the beads of the array are obscured using a second plurality of smaller beads disposed in gaps caused by such irregularities. The smaller beads hide optical effects of the irregularities, which preserves the appearance of fine-grain structure in these light filters. These two pluralities of beads can be deposited separately, or alternatively, can be mixed together and the resulting mixture deposited simultaneously.

The present invention provides means to vary independently and simultaneously numerous optical properties of light filters including transmittance, gain, dispersion of image light, resolution, contrast, and ambient light rejection. Additional optical control is provided by selecting the indices of refraction of component materials over selected ranges relative to a selected index of refraction of component beads. Additional layers of opaque binder and light transmissive material can also be included in light filters of the present invention, for example, over the back surface of an opaque binder layer or the back surfaces of the beads, as an additional means for providing substantially independent control of a variety of optical properties.

Light filters of the present invention can be used, for example, as rear projection screens or as contact light diffusers. In the first case, near-collimated light is incident on the light filter from an image source which is well separated from the light filter. In the latter case, the light filter typically is positioned as a post diffuser directly on an image source, such as a flat-panel display, which is usually back lighted with collimated light.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Figs. 1A, 1B, 1C are diagrams of a conventional single-layer light filter having spherical beads, and cross-sections of this light filter at two different locations.

Fig. 2 is a diagram indicating the refraction of light rays by spherical beads in a conventional single-layer light filter.

Fig. 3 is a graph of the gain profiles for three single-layer light filters having glass beads with indices of refraction of approximately 1.5, 1.7, and 1.9, respectively.

Figs. 4 is a diagram of an embodiment of a multi-layer light filter of the present invention in which the interstices between the beads at the back surface of an opaque binder layer have been partially filled with transparent resin to control the gain of the light filter.

Figs. 5 is a diagram of an alternative embodiment of a multi-layer light filter of the present invention including an immersive layer of transparent resin having an index of refraction different from that of the beads for controlling the gain of the light filter.

Fig. 6 is a graph of the gain profile versus angle from the normal to the viewing surface for a conventional single-layer light filter and for the multi-layer light filter illustrated in **Fig. 5**.

Fig. 7 is a diagram of another alternative embodiment of a multi-layer light filter of the present invention having a second opaque layer disposed on the back surface of an opaque binder layer for controlling interstitial transmission of image light.

5 **Figs. 8A, B** are cross-sectional and perspectival diagrams respectively of another alternative embodiment of a light filter of the present invention in which an additional layer of a light transmissive material having a plurality of parallel disposed columnar lenses is affixed to a front surface of an opaque binder layer to provide control over dispersion of image light.

10 **Fig. 8C** is a cross-sectional diagram of another alternative embodiment of a light filter of the present invention in which an additional layer of a light transmissive material having a plurality of parallel disposed columnar lenses is affixed to a back surface of an opaque binder layer to provide control over dispersion of image light.

15 **Fig. 9A** is a diagram of another alternative embodiment of a light filter of the present invention in which a conformal layer of light transmissive material is disposed on the back surfaces of light transmissive beads to a substantially uniform thickness, such conformal layer defining a plurality of lenses for controlling dispersion of image light and increasing the transmittance of the light
20 filter.

Fig. 9B is a diagram of another alternative embodiment of a light filter of the present invention in which a conformal layer of light transmissive material is disposed on the back surfaces of both a plurality of light transmissive beads and an opaque binder layer, the conformal layer defining a lens behind each bead,
25 with these lenses having centers of curvature behind centers of curvature of the beads for controlling dispersion of image light and increasing the transmittance of the light filter.

Fig. 10 is a diagram of another alternative embodiment of a light filter of the present invention which comprises a first plurality of light transmissive beads arranged in an irregularly spaced array and a second plurality of smaller beads positioned in interstitial gaps between the beads of the irregularly spaced array.

5 **Detailed Description of the Invention**

Described herein are various light filters with references to illustrations in the figures. Due to size limitations, these figures illustrate representative portions of these light filters including several or more light transmissive beads. Physical implementations of such light filters for use as viewing screens, light diffusers,
10 and the like, can include larger numbers of light transmissive beads, with typical physical implementations including many thousands of such beads.

Referring now to **Fig. 1A** there is shown a diagram of a conventional single-layer light filter **10** having a plurality of light transmissive beads **14** of glass or resin for dispersing image light. Referring now also to **Figs. 1B** and **1C**,
15 there are shown cross-sections of light filter **10** at the locations indicated in **Fig. 1A**. The light filter **10** comprises a transparent support material **12** having a filter surface **18** and a support surface **13**, a plurality of the beads **14**, and an opaque binder layer **16** in which the beads **14** are partially embedded and which binds the beads **14** to the support surface **13**.

20 Light from an image source (not shown) is incident on the light filter **10** at back surfaces **36** of the beads **14** and a back surface **19** of the opaque binder layer **16**. These back surfaces **36**, **19** together define a back or image side of the light filter **10**. Light incident on the back surfaces **36** of the beads **14** is refracted, transmitted through the opaque binder layer **16**, and dispersed to viewers through
25 a filter surface **18**. The filter surface **18** defines a front side of the light filter **10** through which viewers can observe the light. Light **21** incident on the back surface **19** of the opaque binder layer **16** may reach viewers through a plurality of interstices **20** between the beads **14**. One role of the opaque binder layer **16** is to

reduce interstitial transmission of such light **21**. Ambient light incident on the filter surface **18** may be re-dispersed back toward viewers. Such re-dispersed light **53** can significantly degrade image quality.

Referring now to **Fig. 2**, there is shown a cross-section of the conventional single-layer light filter **10** illustrating trajectories of light rays **22, 24, 26, 28** incident on the back surface **36** of a bead **14** at various distances from an optic axis **30**. The optic axis **30** is defined to extend from a center **32** of the bead **14** and to be substantially perpendicular to the filter surface **18** of the light filter **10**. Prior to striking the back surface **36** of the bead **14**, the light rays **22, 24, 26, 28** are collimated parallel with the optic axis **30**. Each light ray **22, 24, 26, 28** is refracted by the bead **14** toward the optic axis **30** by an angle σ which increases with the distance between the point of incidence **31** with the back surface **36** of the bead **14** and the optic axis **30**, and also increases with the index of refraction of the beads **14**. The refracted light rays **22, 24, 26, 28** are directed through a transmission area **34** which includes a point of contact between the bead **14** and the support surface **13** of the transparent support material **12**, as well as a surrounding area in which intervening opaque binder layer **16** is too thin to substantially attenuate the refracted light rays **22, 24, 26, 28**. **Fig. 2** further illustrates a light ray **29** not collimated with the optic axis **30** which strikes the back surface **36** of the bead **14**, is refracted by the bead **14** into the opaque binder layer **16** outside the transmission area **34**, and is then absorbed within this layer **16**.

The refracted light rays **22, 24, 26, 28** diverge after passing through the transmission area **34** of the bead **14**, dispersing such light over a range of angles Φ relative to a normal **11** to the filter surface **18**. In the light filter **10**, the beads **14** collectively disperse transmitted light at various angles relative to the normal **11**. The relative intensity of such light as a function of angle with respect to the normal **11** defines the gain profile of the light filter **10**. Light filters **10** having a high gain at Φ equal to zero degrees typically transmit image light in a

narrow angular distribution about the normal **11**, whereas light filters **10** having a low gain at Φ equal to zero degrees typically transmit image light in broad distributions about the normal **11**. The optimum gain for the light filter **10** typically depends on the intended application for the light filter **10**, and often is selected in part by choosing component beads **14** having an appropriate index of refraction.

Referring now also to **Fig. 3** there are illustrated gain profiles **40, 42, 44** characterizing three conventional single-layer light filters **10** having beads **14** with indices of refraction of approximately 1.5, 1.7, and 1.9, respectively. The gain for Φ equal to about zero degrees is greatest for beads **14** having a low index of refraction, and decreases with increasing index of refraction of the beads **14**. The greater refractive power of high index beads **14** refracts the transmitted rays **22, 24, 26, 28** more sharply than low index beads **14**. These rays **22, 24, 26, 28** subsequently diverge over a wider range of angles from the normal **11**, and are less concentrated along the normal **11**.

The degree of gain control available with conventional single-layer light filters **10** is constrained. For instance, reducing the index of refraction of the beads **14** to increase the gain around the normal **11** necessarily reduces the refracting power of the beads **14**. As a result, the amount of light focused into transmission area **34** and subsequently transmitted to filter surface **18** is reduced, thus reducing the total intensity of transmitted image light. Also, with single-layer light filters **10**, a greater percentage of image light is reflected off back surfaces **36** of the beads **14** and lost, relative to light filters of the present invention.

Light filters are also characterized by their resolution and ambient light rejection, with high measures of these characteristics generally being desirable. The resolution of conventional single-layer light filters **10** is determined by the size of the beads **14** and the packing density of the beads **14** on the support surface **13**, which together determine the density of the transmission areas **34** on

the support surface **13**. This property can generally be maximized by constructing such light filters **10** using the smallest diameter beads **14** available. The size of the beads **14** selected may be dictated by variations in the quality and tolerances of available beads **14**.

5 Ambient light rejection measures how well ambient light incident on the front of a light filter is absorbed or transmitted relative to the amount re-dispersed back to the viewer. Sources of such re-dispersed light include reflection at the interfaces between: a) air in front of the light filter **10** and the filter surface **18** thereof; b) the opaque binder layer **16** and the support surface **13**; c) the beads
10 **14** and the opaque binder layer **16**; and d) the beads **14** and air at the back surfaces **36** of the beads **14**. Re-dispersed light can significantly degrade image quality. For example, re-dispersed light can reduce image contrast.

It is difficult to maximize ambient light rejection in conventional single-layer light filters **10** without compromising other optical properties.
15 Matching the index of refraction of the transparent support material **12** with that of the opaque binder layer **16**, and making the opaque binder layer **16** highly opaque, help to reduce re-dispersion of ambient light. However, increasing the opacity of the opaque binder layer **16** also decreases the amount of image light transmitted through the transmission areas **34**, and thus reduces the total
20 transmittance of the conventional light filter **10**.

In some conventional single-layer light filters **10**, a portion of image light projected onto the back surface **19** of the opaque binder layer **16** is transmitted through interstices **20** between the beads **14**, and then exits the light filter **10** at the filter surface **18**. Such interstitially transmitted light typically is not dispersed
25 by the beads **14**, and thus interferes with the properly dispersed light rays. Such interstitially transmitted light can be reduced by increasing the opacity of the binder layer **16**, which unfortunately also reduces the transmittance of these light filters **10**.

The present invention comprises single-layer and multi-layer light filters including additional structure relative to the conventional single-layer light filter **10** for providing improved optical properties. For purposes of describing the present invention, a transmission area **34** is defined as that area directly in front of a bead **14** in which any opaque material is too thin to absorb substantially image light refracted by the bead **14**.

Referring now to **Fig. 4**, there is shown an embodiment of a multi-layer light filter **50** of the present invention which provides additional gain control beyond that provided by the index of refraction of component beads **14**. The light filter **50** comprises a transparent support medium **12**, having a support surface **13** and a filter surface **18**, and an opaque binder layer **16** in which beads **14** having a selected index of refraction are embedded. In addition, an interstitial layer **62** of transparent resin is deposited in a plurality of depressions **64** created by the back surfaces **36** of the beads **14** protruding from the back surface **19** of the opaque binder layer **16**. The index of refraction of the interstitial layer **62** can be greater, less than, or substantially equal to that of the beads **14**, depending on the desired gain of the light filter **50**.

The interstitial layer **62** increases the effective radius of curvature of the back surfaces **36** of the beads **14**, thus reducing their refractive power. For comparison, refracted rays **28'** for untreated beads **14'** are shown at the top of **Fig. 5**. The actual refractive power of the beads **14** will vary with the degree to which the depressions **64** are filled. This dependence provides a means to adjust the gain of the light filter **50** in addition to changing the index of refraction of the beads **14**. It also serves to increase the efficiency of light transmission through the beads **14** by decreasing reflection of light off the back surfaces **36** of the beads **14**.

As the depth of the resin layer **62** in the depressions **64** is increased, the effective radius of curvature of the back surfaces **36** of the beads **14** approaches infinity, i.e. a planar surface. In this limit, the beads **14** are completely immersed

in the interstitial layer 62. Where the interstitial layer 62 and the beads 14 have different indices of refraction, refraction will occur at the back surfaces 36 of the beads 14, providing another means for controlling the gain of the multi-layer light filter 50 beyond varying the index of refraction of the beads 14 relative to air or other media behind the light filter 50.

Referring now to **Fig. 5**, there is shown an alternative embodiment of a multi-layer light filter 60 of the present invention having gain control in addition to that provided by the index of refraction of the beads 14. The light filter 60 has an array of beads 14 embedded in an opaque binder layer 16 which is affixed to a support material 12. In addition, a immersive layer 72 of transparent resin having an index of refraction different from that of beads 14 is added to the back surfaces 36 of the beads 14 and the back surface 19 of the opaque binder layer 16. Unlike interstitial layer 62 of light filter 50, the immersive layer 72 entirely immerses the back surfaces 36 of the beads 14 and presents a planar surface 74 to incident image light.

Light rays 28 from an image source (not shown) are incident normally on planar surface 74 where they undergo no refraction. However, at the interface 35 between the immersive layer 72 and the beads 14, the light rays 28 are refracted by an amount determined by the ratio of the indices of refraction of these media. Thus, refraction at the interface 35 and consequently the gain of the light filter 60 can be adjusted by varying the index of refraction of the immersive layer 72 as well as that of the beads 14. The light rays 28 are drawn for the case where the opaque binder layer 16 and support material 12 have about the same index of refraction which is slightly less than that of the beads 14. Independent adjustment of the indices of the opaque binder layer 16 and the support material 12 provides additional control over the gain of the light filter 60.

Referring now to **Fig. 6**, there are shown gain profiles 76, 78 for the conventional single-layer light filter 10, and for the multi-layer light filter 60,

respectively, where each includes beads **14** having indices of refraction of about 1.9. The immersive layer **72** of light filter **60** has an index of refraction that is approximately 1.5. Due to the weaker refraction at the interface **35** between the back surfaces **36** of the beads **14** and the immersive layer **72** in light filter **60**,
5 image light is transmitted more nearly parallel to normal **11**, giving the light filter **60** a higher gain (**78**) than the light filter **10**. The immersive layer **72** of light filter **60** and interstitial layer **62** of light filter **50** provide more complete control of the gain in light filters **50**, **60**, respectively, than is possible with conventional single-layer light filters **10** because the gain of light filters **50**, **60**
10 can be controlled by adjusting the effective radius of the back surfaces **36** of the beads **14**, the index of refraction of the beads **14**, and indices of refraction of second layer materials **62**, **72**. Further, this additional control is achieved while also improving transmittance relative to conventional single-layer light filters **10**. Other multi-layer light filters include optical layers which enhance the contrast
15 and ambient light rejection provided by the opacity of the opaque binder layer **16**.

Referring now to **Fig. 7**, there is shown another alternative embodiment of a multi-layer light filter **80** of the present invention including a second opaque layer **82** deposited on the back surface **19** of the opaque binder layer **16** and having an opacity selected to reduce the transmission of light through the
20 interstices **20**. The opacity of the opaque binder layer **16** is independently selected to reduce reflected light **23** without substantially reducing transmission of image light through transmission area **34**. The opacity of the second opaque layer **82** can be increased to the eliminate light transmission through interstices **20** because transmission of light through transmission area **34** is substantially
25 unaffected by the greater opacity of the second opaque layer **82**.

One way to generate the second opaque layer **82** is to deposit carbon black or some other powdered pigment such as xerographic toner on the opaque binder layer **16** and heat the light filter **80** until the toner has diffused into the thermo

plastic opaque binder layer 16. This provides a thin layer 82 at the back surface 19 of the opaque binder layer 16 having greater opacity than the opaque binder layer 16. The opacity of the second opaque layer 82 is selected to reduce transmission of light through the interstices 20 to acceptable levels.

5 Referring now **Figs. 8A, B** there are shown cross-sectional and perspectival diagrams respectively of another alternative embodiment of a light filter 110 of the present invention. The light filter 110 comprises a single-layer array of spherical light transmissive beads 14 structurally supported in an opaque binder layer 16 having a back surface 19 through which the beads 14 protrude to receive
10 light 220, 222, 224, 226, 228 from an image source (not shown), and having a substantially flat front surface 17 that the beads 14 contact to allow transmission of the light 220, 222, 224, 226, 228 into a plurality of transmission areas 34 of the beads 14. The light filter 110 further comprises a layer of light transmissive material 117 having a contact surface 118 affixed to the front surface 17 of the
15 opaque binder layer 16 to receive the light 220, 222, 224, 226, 228 from the transmission areas 34, and having an exposed surface 116 curved over an area covering a plurality of the beads 14. The light 220, 222, 224, 226, 228 is transmitted through the layer of light transmissive material 117 which acts as a plurality of lenses and hence controls dispersion of the light 220, 222, 224, 226,
20 228.

Prior to striking the back surface 36 of the bead 14, the light rays 220, 222 are shown in very close proximity with one another. Refraction of these light rays 220, 222 by the bead 14 and layer of light transmissive material 117 causes the light rays 220, 222 to cross within layer 117 at a focal point 250 of the
25 bead 14. These rays are then further refracted at the exposed surface 116 of layer 117 and again cross or skew across each other in front of the light filter 110. The total dispersive effect of the light filter 110 is a convolution of such refractions, resulting in additional dispersion of light. The light rays 224, 226 are similarly shown in very close proximity with one another, and cross each other

within the layer **117** at the focal point **250** of the bead **14**, and again cross or skew across each other in front of the light filter **110**.

The index of refraction of the beads **14** is preferably selected over a range of ratios from about 1:1 to about 1.3:1 relative to the indices of refraction of the opaque binder layer **16** and the layer of light transmissive material **117**. These ratios adjust dispersion of the light **220, 222, 224, 226, 228** over a range of angles from about ten degrees to about fifty degrees relative to a normal **11** to the front surface **17** of the opaque binder layer **16**.

The layer of light transmissive material **117** can magnify the appearance of the beads **14** if the layer **117** is sufficiently thin. This property depends on the relative location of various focal points **250, 251** of component materials. In particular, the beads **14** each have a focal point **250** in front of the opaque binder layer **16** where image light such as light rays **220, 222, 224, 226, 228** is focused. The exposed surface **116** of the layer of light transmissive material **117** similarly has focal points **251** where light collimated with the optic axes **30** of the beads **14** and projected from in front of the light filter **110** onto the exposed surface **116** would be focused. The appearance of the beads **14** typically will be magnified if the focal points **250** of the beads **14** are near or in front of these focal points **251** of the layer of light transmissive material **117**.

For most applications of the present invention, it is undesirable to magnify the appearance of the beads **14**. For such applications, the layer of light transmissive material **117** is preferably sufficiently thick that focal points **251** of the layer of light transmissive material **117** are well in front of the focal points **250** of the beads **14**. Such thickness prevents the beads **14** from appearing magnified by this layer **117**, and thus improves image resolution by preserving the appearance of fine-grain structure in the light filter **110**. Where spherical beads **14** of radius about 25 microns are included in the light filter **110**, the layer of light transmissive material **117** is preferably about 3000 microns in total depth **D1** with each curved portion **119** defined by the exposed surface **116** being

about 500 microns in width W, about 250 microns in depth D2, and covering approximately ten of the beads **14**.

While the exposed surfaces **116** illustrated in **Figs. 8A, B** each define columnar lenses with the illustrated circular exterior shape in cross-section, other shapes for the cross-section are also possible. The layer of light transmissive material **117** can be selectively shaped so that the exposed surface **116** is either flatter or more elongated than illustrated. Flatter exposed surfaces **116** tend to concentrate image light more toward apexes **115** of the exposed surfaces **116**, and conversely, more elongated exposed surfaces **116** tend to disperse light more away from the apexes **115** of the exposed surfaces **116**.

The additional layer of light transmissive material **117** is particularly useful in viewing screen applications such as television and home theater displays where greater dispersion of light typically is needed horizontally than vertically. For example, the additional layer of light transmissive material **117** illustrated in **Figs. 8A** includes a plurality of columnar convex lenses disposed parallel to one another and parallel to the front surface **17** of the opaque binder layer **16**, and can achieve a wider horizontal dispersion of light than vertical dispersion of light.

Referring now also to **Fig. 8C**, there is shown a cross-sectional diagram of another alternative embodiment of a light filter **112** of the present invention wherein the layer of light transmissive material **117** is affixed to the back surface **19** of the opaque binder layer **16** and the back surfaces **36** of the beads **14**, for example, by using a layer of transparent adhesive **106**. Such a layer **117** can also be affixed to both the front and back surfaces of a light filter (not shown). Additional layers of light transmissive material and opaque binder can be added to the light filters **110, 112** of **Figs. 8A, B, C** as in light filters **50, 60, 80** for additional functionality. The layer of light transmissive material **117** provides additional control over dispersion of light **220** from an image source (not shown), such as increasing horizontal or vertical dispersion of such light **220**.

As with light filter **110**, the layer of light transmissive material **117** of light filter **112** can magnify the appearance of the beads **14** if the layer **117** is sufficiently thin. This property depends on the relative location of various focal points **252**, **253** of component materials. In particular, the beads **14** each have a focal point **252** behind the opaque binder layer **16** where a small portion of light collimated with the optic axes **30** of the beads **14** and projected from in front of the light filter **110** onto the beads **14** would be focused. The layer of light transmissive material **117** similarly has focal points **253** where image light such as light rays **220** is focused. The appearance of the beads **14** typically will be magnified if the focal points **252** of the beads **14** are near or behind these focal points **253** of the layer of light transmissive material **117**.

Again, for most applications of the present invention, it is undesirable to magnify the appearance of the beads **14**. For such applications, the layer of light transmissive material **117** is preferably sufficiently thick that focal points **253** of the layer of light transmissive material **117** are well behind the focal points **252** of the beads **14**. Such thickness prevents the beads **14** from appearing magnified by this layer **117**, and thus improves image contrast by preserving the appearance of fine-grain structure in the light filter **110**. As with light filter **110**, where spherical beads **14** of radius about 25 microns are included in the light filter **112**, the layer of light transmissive material **117** is preferably about 3000 microns in total depth **D1** with each curved portion **119** defined by the exposed surface **116** being about 500 microns in width **W**, about 250 microns in depth **D2**, and covering approximately ten of the beads **14**.

One process of the present invention of making light filters **110**, **112** is to secure a sheet of light transmissive material **117** that includes a desired lens pattern to the front surface **17** of opaque binder layer **16** or the back surface **19** of the opaque binder layer **16** and the back surfaces **36** of the beads **14**, or both, using a transparent pressure sensitive adhesive. The sheet **117** can be made by

embossing a flat layer of polycarbonate film with a suitable mold. Such a sheet can also be affixed to the light filters **10**, **50**, **60**, **80** in the same manner.

Referring now to **Fig. 9A** there is shown another alternative embodiment of a light filter **120** of the present invention comprising a single-layer array of light transmissive beads **14** structurally supported in an opaque binder layer **16** having a back surface **19** through which the beads **14** protrude to receive light **220** from an image source (not shown), and having a substantially flat front surface **17** that the beads **14** contact to allow transmission of the light **220** through a plurality of transmission areas **34** in front of the beads **14**, for viewing. The beads **14** each have a radius about equal to a selected value R . The light filter **120** can include the transparent support material **12** as in light filter **10** for improving the sturdiness of the light filter **120**, with the support surface **13** being affixed to the front surface **17** of the opaque binder layer **16**, and with the filter surface **18** being oriented toward the viewer (not shown). The light filter **120** also includes an additional conformal layer of light transmissive material **128** disposed on the back surfaces **36** of the beads **14** to a substantially uniform thickness between about $0.5R$ and $1.0R$, where such thickness is measured normally to the back surfaces **36** of the beads **14**. This conformal layer **128** can also cover the back surface **19** of an opaque binder layer **16**.

The conformal layer **128** defines a plurality of lenses **131** for controlling dispersion of light and increasing the transmittance of the light filter **120**. Each such lens **131** is disposed on the back surface **36** of a corresponding one of the beads **14** and has a substantially spherical back surface **129** with a radius of curvature about 1.5 to 2 times that of the bead **14**.

The conformal layer **128** supplies a preliminary stage of convergence of light **220** from the image source (not shown) into the beads **14**. This allows a greater portion of this light to enter into the beads **14** than in conventional single-layer light filters **10**. Further, such light **220** so converged is incident on the back surfaces **36** of the beads **14** at angles that allow a greater percentage of the

light 220 to enter the beads 14 and propagate into the transmission areas 34 of the beads 14. At any given point on the back surface 36 of a bead 16, an ideal angle can be defined as that angle at which light striking the point would be refracted by the bead 14 onto a center of the transmission area 34 of the bead 14.

5 These properties of the present invention allow a greater percentage of the light 220 striking the back surfaces 36 of the beads 14 to be transmitted through the filter surface 18 than is typically feasible with conventional single-layer light filters 10. These properties greatly increase the transmittance of the light filter 120. Such embodiments of the present invention have been shown to
 10 exhibit a transmittance of 50 percent, and are believed to have an ideal transmittance of up to 65 percent. In conventional single-layer light filters 10, a higher percentage of such image light typically would: a) strike the interstices 20 between the beads 14, b) be reflected by portions of the back surfaces 36 of the beads 14 more than about 0.8 R from the optic axis 30, c) be retro-reflected by
 15 the beads 14 back toward the image source (not shown), and d) be transmitted through transmission areas 34 near edges thereof, thus causing attenuation of such light.

 The conformal layer 128 also reduces the ratio (n_{beads} / n_{medium}) of the index of refraction n_{beads} of the beads 14 and the index of refraction n_{medium} of the
 20 medium behind the beads 14. In the conventional single-layer light filter 10, such medium typically comprises surrounding air in which the light filter 10 is used. For the conventional single-layer light filter 10, this ratio (n_{beads} / n_{medium}) thus equals (n_{beads} / n_{air}), where n_{air} is the index of refraction of air and typically is about equal to 1. Thus, the ratio (n_{beads} / n_{air}) is substantially equal to the index
 25 of refraction n_{beads} of the component beads 14. However, in light filter 120, the medium behind the beads 14 comprises the light transmissive material of the conformal layer 128, which typically has an index of refraction $n_{conformal\ layer}$ of about 1.5. For light filter 120, said ratio (n_{beads} / n_{medium}) thus equals
 ($n_{beads} / n_{conformal\ layer}$), which typically is significantly lower than n_{beads} , thus

reducing reflection of the light 220 off the back surfaces 36 of the beads 14, and increasing the transmittance of the light filter 120. The gain of light filter 120 can further be controlled by the degree of curvature of the back surface 129 of the conformal layer 128.

5 These properties of the present invention beneficially prevent excessive loss of image light intensity caused by reflection in conventional single-layer light filters 10. Adjustment of the dispersion of light through various angles Φ relative to normal 11 to the filter surface 18 in light filter 120 can also be achieved by appropriately selecting the index of refraction of the light
10 transmissive material of the conformal layer 128. Heat and pressure can be applied to selectively shape the back surface 129 of the conformal layer 128 for improved operation of the light filter 120. For example, the transmittance of the light filter 120 can be increased by reducing the radius of curvature of the back surface 129 of this layer 128, as next discussed.

15 Referring now to **Fig. 9B** there is shown another alternative embodiment of a light filter 122 of the present invention, comprising a single-layer array of light transmissive beads 14 structurally supported in an opaque binder layer 16 having a back surface 19 through which the beads 14 protrude to receive light 320, 322 from an image source (not shown), and having a substantially flat front surface 17
20 that the beads 14 contact to allow transmission of the light 320, 322 through a plurality of transmission areas 34 of the beads 14, for viewing. The light filter 122 also includes an additional conformal layer 128 of light transmissive material disposed on the back surfaces 36 of the beads 14 and the back surface 19 of an opaque binder layer 16. The additional conformal layer 128 defines a
25 lens 131 behind each bead 14. The lenses 131 have centers of curvature 342 behind centers of curvature 340 of the beads 14, and the layer 128 has a non-uniform thickness as measured normally to the back surfaces 36 of the beads 14. Further, in light filter 122, the back surface 129 of this layer 128 has a smaller

radius of curvature than in light filter **120**, and can be either larger, the same size as, or smaller than the radius of curvature of the beads **14**.

The conformal layer **128** supplies a preliminary stage of convergence of the light **320**, **322** into the beads **14**, this stage of convergence provides at least the
5 benefits of light filter **120**. Further, it is believed that positioning the centers of curvature **342** of the back surface **129** of this layer **128** behind the centers of curvature **340** of the beads **14** increases convergence of such light **320**, **322** into the beads **14**, and converges such light into the beads **14** nearer to the ideal angles for refraction of such light **320**, **322** through transmission areas **34** in front of the
10 beads **14**. Similarly, it is believed that reducing the radius of curvature of the back surface **129** of this layer **128**, increases such convergence and converges such light nearer to said ideal angles. These properties are believed to provide light filters with an ideal transmittance of up to 80 percent.

The light filter **122** can include the transparent support material **12** as
15 illustrated for improving the sturdiness of the light filter **120**, with the support surface **13** being affixed to the front surface **17** of the opaque binder layer **16**, and with the filter surface **18** being oriented toward the viewer (not shown). Such support material **12** can be omitted where such sturdiness is not required. Similarly, the light filters **120**, **122** can include a plurality of opaque binder layers,
20 and can include the layer of light transmissive material **102** as defined above with respect to light filters **110**, **112**.

Materials selection for light filters **120**, **122** is similar to that of light filters **10**, **60**, **110**, **112**. The index of refraction of the beads **14** is preferably selected over a range of ratios from about 1:1 to about 1.3:1 relative to the indices
25 of refraction of the opaque binder layer **16** and the conformal layer **128** for increasing transmission of image light into the beads **14**. Suitable materials for the conformal layer **128** include polyvinyl buterol (PVB) and thermoplastic polyurethane (TPU). For example, a conformal layer **128** with an index of refraction of about 1.5 can be fabricated from either of these two materials, and

the beads **14** selected with a common index of refraction in a range between about 1.5 and 2.3. The conformal layer **128** beneficially reduces an increase in index of refraction encountered by the light **220, 320, 322** as it encounters the back surface **36** of the beads **14**. This in effect increases the transmittance of the beads **14**. Gain control can be provided, for example, by selectively shaping the back surface **129** of the conformal layer **128** in the manner described above.

A plurality of opaque binder layers and an opaque binder layer of non-uniform transmittance can also be included in light filter **120** by incorporating the conformal layer **128** on the back surfaces **36** of the beads **14** and the back surface of the back most of the opaque binder layers. The layer of light transmissive material **117** of light filter **110** can also be affixed to the filter surface **18**, or alternatively to the front surface **17** of the opaque binder layer **16** where the transparent support material **12** has been omitted.

A first process of the present invention for making light filter **120** uses an opaque binder such as thermoplastic resin uniformly mixed with a colorant such as carbon black, a plurality of light transmissive beads **14** each of radius R , a layer of transparent TPU having a uniform thickness selected between about $0.8R$ and $1.5R$, and a removable support surface. The opaque binder is selected to have a viscous unset state and substantially rigid set state, and the TPU is selected to have a deformable semi-viscous unset state and substantially rigid set state. The process comprises the steps of depositing a layer of the opaque binder in the unset state on the removable support surface to a thickness of about 0.3 to $0.8 R$, arranging the plurality of light transmissive beads **14** in a single layer array on the layer of the opaque binder, penetrating the plurality of light transmissive beads **14** into the layer of opaque binder to the support surface, placing the opaque binder into the set state for supporting the light transmissive beads **14** in position, depositing the layer of light transmissive material in the set state on protruding back surfaces **36** of the beads **14**, placing the layer of light transmissive material in the deformable semi-viscous unset state, applying pressure to the layer of light

transmissive material to conform the layer to the shapes of protruding portions of the beads **14** and laminate said layer to the beads **14** and the opaque binder, and placing the layer light transmissive material into the set state in a conventional manner for binding said layer to the beads **14**. Depositing the opaque binder to the stated thickness assures that portions of the back surfaces **36** of the beads **14** will suitably protrude from behind the opaque binder. The deformable semi-viscous state of the TPU beneficially allows the layer of TPU to conform to the shapes of these protruding portions of the beads **14** and retain a substantial uniformity of thickness directly behind each bead **14**.

One process of the present invention for making the light filter **122** comprises the steps of the above first process for making light filter **120**, and further comprises applying heat and or pressure to the layer of TPU to selectively shape a back surface thereof. The back surface can be shaped to define lenses **131** with centers of curvature behind centers of curvature of the beads **14**. Radii of curvature of these lenses **131** can also be adjusted in this manner. This process can result in a non-uniform thickness in the layer **128** measured normally to the back surfaces **36** of the beads **14**. An alternative process of the present invention for making the light filter **122** comprises the steps of the above first process for making light filter **120**, and further comprises depositing a small quantity of light transmissive material centrally on the back surface **36** of each bead **14** prior to depositing the layer of light transmissive material in the set state on protruding back surfaces **36** of the beads **14**.

A second and alternative process of the present invention for making light filters **120** uses a layer of transparent TPU having a uniform thickness selected between about $0.8R$ and $1.5R$ and a light filter **10**, **80** or light filter **110** of the present invention having beads **14** that protrude through a back most binder layer. The process comprises disposing the layer of TPU on the back surfaces **36** of the beads **14** of the light filter **10**, **80**, **110**, **112** heating the light filter **10**, **80**, **110**, **112** and the layer of TPU to place the layer of TPU in the deformable semi-viscous

unset state, applying pressure to the layer of TPU to conform the layer to the shapes of protruding portions of the beads **14** and laminate said layer to the beads **14** and the opaque binder, and curing the layer of TPU into a substantially rigid set state by cooling in a conventional manner.

5 This second and alternative process for making light filter **120** can also be modified in accordance with the present invention to make light filter **122**. For example, heat and pressure can be applied to the layer of TPU as described above to selectively shape a back surface thereof. Alternatively, a small quantity of light transmissive material centrally on the back surface **36** of each bead **14** prior
10 to disposing the layer of TPU on the back surfaces **36** of the beads **14**.

Referring now to **Fig. 10**, there is shown a diagram of another alternative embodiment of a light filter **130** of the present invention comprising a first plurality of light transmissive beads **14** supported in an irregularly spaced array in an opaque binder layer **16**. The opaque binder layer **16** has a back surface **19**
15 through which the beads **14** protrude to receive image light, and has a front surface that the beads **14** contact to allow transmission of such image light through the opaque binder layer **16**, for viewing.

Light filter **130** further comprises a second plurality of smaller beads **114** positioned in interstitial gaps **520** between the beads **14** of the irregularly spaced
20 array. The interstitial gaps **520** comprise enlarged interstices **20** between the beads **14**, with such enlargement being a result of irregular spacing between the beads **14** of the array. The smaller beads **114** are supported in position by the opaque binder layer **16**, and preferably protrude through the back surface **19** of the layer **16** to receive image light, and contact the front surface of said layer **16**
25 to allow transmission of the received image light through the layer **16**, for viewing. The smaller beads **114** preferably have about the same index of refraction as the other beads **14**, and about the same general shape but preferably about two-thirds the size of the other beads **14**. Thus, where spherical beads **14** each having a substantially equal radius R are included, the beads **114** are also

preferably spherical of radius about two-thirds R . These relative sizes help to increase protrusion of the smaller beads **114** through the back surface **19** of the opaque binder layer **16**. Further, the opaque binder layer **16** preferably becomes thinner in a small annular region around each of the smaller beads **114** to increase protrusion of these smaller beads **114** through said back surface **19**. Such a thinner annular region around each of the smaller beads **114** can be formed, for example, as a meniscus between the smaller beads **114** and the opaque binder layer **16**.

Such interstitial gaps **520** typically are present in any physical embodiment of a refractive light filter due to imperfections and tolerances of manufacturing process for the light filter, and similarly, due to imperfections and tolerances of component materials, such as size non-uniformity of the component beads **14**. Usually, such gaps **520** occur on a somewhat random basis, but can appear to occur quasi-periodically. Such gaps **520** usually give a light filter a grainy appearance due to non-uniform shaping of the gaps **520**, the appearance that such gaps **520** occur quasi-periodically, and also due to a loss in transmittance directly in front of the gaps **520**.

The smaller beads **114** significantly reduce such problems in light filter **130**. The smaller beads **114** partially fill the gaps **520** and thus tend to obscure both their presence and their shapes. Further, the smaller beads **114** increase the transmittance of the light filter **130** directly in front of the gaps **520**, which makes the gaps **520** less visible.

One process of the present invention for making the light filter **130** is to form a layer of opaque binder material in an unset state, and embed an array of the light transmissive beads **14** into a layer of opaque binder material in the unset state to a selected depth. The beads **14** should each contact a front surface of the layer and protrude from a back surface of the layer. A plurality of smaller beads **114** can then be deposited on exposed portions the layer. Heat and pressure can be applied to cause these smaller beads **114** to move into the gaps **520**.

Additional pressure can be applied to embed these smaller beads **114** into the layer of opaque binder material. This is preferably done without disrupting a meniscus that forms at the back surface of the opaque binder material because such meniscus helps to increase protrusions of the smaller beads **114** from the back surface. The opaque binder material can then be placed into the set state in conventional manner to form the opaque binder layer **16**.

It is also in conformance with the present invention to mix a plurality of the beads **14** with a plurality of the smaller beads **114**; embed the resultant mixture into a layer of unset opaque binder material; and place the opaque binder material into a set state in conventional manner. Various processes for forming such layers of opaque binder material, and for placing such layers into set and unset states are described above with respect to light filters **120**, **122**.

The light filters **110**, **112**, **120**, **122**, **130** of the present invention include components such as light transmissive beads **14**, opaque binder layers **16**, and support material **12**, which are also included in one or more of the light filters **10**, **50**, **60**, **80**. The light transmissive beads **14** are preferably spherical with a radius R of about 20 to 35 microns. The total depth for all opaque binder layers **16** in a light filter is preferably about 0.6 to 1.6 R . Where a layer of support material **12** is included, it typically is about 3000 microns in depth to provide suitable support for the beads **14** but can fall in a range from about 250 microns to 12,000 microns in depth. Various alternative embodiments of these components and the optical and mechanical properties of the components are now discussed in greater detail.

The support material **12** contributes to the characteristics of the light filters **110**, **112**, **120**, **122**, **130** in a variety of ways. The index of refraction of the support material **12** affects the angular dispersion of light, and the contrast through its influence on internal reflection. Light absorptive materials can be included in the support material **12** to reduce back reflectance and lateral internal reflectance. For example, use of photochromic glass for the support material **12**

automatically increases the absorption and decreases the reflectance of the support material **12** in bright ambient light conditions. Alternatively, the use of electrically active optical material for the support material **12** allows the optical properties to be varied dynamically. The mechanical properties of the support material **12** can also be selected according to the intended application for the light filters **110, 112, 120, 122, 130**. For example, plastic support materials **12** reduce weight, and flexible materials, such as plastic films, can be used to produce flexible light filters **110, 112, 120, 122, 130**.

The opaque binder layers **16** can be made from a variety of matrix materials. For example, butyl methacrylate polymers readily mix with colorants and their thermoplastic properties provide a simple means for embedding the beads **14**. Generally, UV, thermal, and chemically cured resins can be used to produce the opaque binder layers **16**.

Beads **14** can be selected from a variety of glass or resin materials. The optimal material and size of the beads **14** may depend on the intended application for light filter **110, 112, 120, 122, 130**. Transparent glass or resin materials are available with indices of refraction of between about 1.4 and 2.3, and combinations of materials can be used to provide additional gain control. For example, beads **14** formed by encapsulating electro-optically active materials in glass or resin allow for the adjustment of the optical properties of beads **14** by application of an electric field. The beads **14** can also be composed of photochromic material to allow their optical properties to respond to changes in incident light intensity. Alternatively, colored beads **14** can be used to allow chromatic effects.

The beads **14** are preferably spherical in shape and transparent for many applications of the light filters **110, 112, 120, 122, 130**. In most applications, the beads **14** should all have substantially the same size and shape. This beneficially reduces graininess in image light caused by repetitious occurrences of smaller, larger, or misshaped beads **14**. The beads **14** having non-spherical shapes such as

ellipsoids or rounded rods are preferable in certain instances. For example, such non-spherical beads can be deposited in alignments that disperse light through a greater range of angles horizontally than vertically.

5 Bead sizes are generally determined to within defined tolerances. Thus a bead described as being spherical and as having a radius R can be slightly non-spherical or have a radius less than or greater than R , provided the bead fits within such tolerances. Often a sieving process is used to determine tolerances, with beads being described as fitting through a first sieve mesh but not through an adjacent and smaller sieve mesh.

10 Careful selection of beads **14** typically is preferable to eliminate damaged, misshaped, opaque, or frosted beads. Damaged beads **14**, particularly those containing facets at points of fracture, can cause uneven refraction of light resulting in bright spots commonly known as sparkle. Opaque or frosted beads **14** can cause dark spots in viewed images. Preliminary sorting of beads **14** can be
15 done using fine screens or meshes. Discolored beads **14** are sometimes ferromagnetic, and when so, can be separated from other beads **14** in a magnetic field. Out-of-round beads **14** can be separated by rolling them down a vibrating plane or allowing them to settle through a vibrating column, relying on the faster passage of round beads. Beads **14** with air inclusion can be separated from
20 others **14** in a liquid solution which allows the former **14** to float. The top layer of beads **14** can then be skimmed off, thus removing the beads **14** with air inclusion.

 These various properties and methods of making beads **14** also substantially apply to the smaller beads **114** of light filter **130**, except that in any
25 one particular light filter **130**, the smaller beads **114** are suitably smaller than the other beads **14**. When colored beads **14** are included in light filter **130**, the smaller beads **114** should preferably also be colored to provide uniform color filtration of image light.

Therefore, improved light filters of the present invention are presented that use additional layers of light transmissive materials to provide improved control over the optical properties of these light filters. By adjusting the thickness and optical properties of these additional layers, high performance light filters **110**, **112**, **120**, **122**, **130** can be produced in which gain control, ambient light rejection, transmittance, and contrast are simultaneously optimized. Various processes of the present invention for making light filters **110**, **112**, **120**, **122**, **130** are also presented.

What is claimed is:

1. A light filter, comprising:
a layer of opaque binder having a front surface and a back surface
substantially parallel to the front surface;
5 a plurality of light transmissive beads supported in a single-layer array in
the layer of opaque binder with the beads protruding through the
back surface to receive light and contacting the front surface for
transmitting the light through the layer of opaque binder; and
a layer of light transmissive material having a first surface affixed to one of
10 the front surface and the back surface of the layer of opaque binder,
and having a second surface curved over a plurality of the beads for
controlling dispersion of the light.
2. The light filter of claim 1, wherein the second surface includes a
plurality of substantially parallel columnar lenses for providing a wide viewing
15 angle along a selected direction.
3. The light filter of claim 1, wherein the layer of light transmissive
material is affixed to the front surface of the layer of opaque binder, and has focal
points well in front of focal points of the beads for avoiding magnification of the
appearance of the beads.
- 20 4. The light filter of claim 1, wherein the layer of light transmissive
material is affixed to the back surface of the layer of opaque binder, and has focal
points well behind focal points of the beads for avoiding magnification of the
appearance of the beads.

5. The light filter of claim 1, wherein the layer of light transmissive material is affixed to the back surface of the layer of opaque binder; and further comprising a substantially flat layer of light transmissive support material affixed to the front surface of the layer of opaque binder for increasing sturdiness of the light filter.

6. A light transmissive filter, comprising:

a layer of opaque binder having a front surface and a back surface substantially parallel to the front surface;

a plurality of light transmissive beads supported in a single-layer array in the layer of opaque binder, with the beads protruding through the back surface and contacting the front surface; and

a conformal layer of light transmissive material having a front surface affixed to the protruding portions of the beads, and having a back surface conforming substantially in shape to the protruding portions of the beads, with the back surface of the conformal layer receiving light and converging the light into the beads, and the beads refracting the light through the layer of opaque binder for viewing.

7. The light filter of claim 6, wherein the layer of light transmissive material is further disposed on the back surface of the opaque binder layer.

8. The light filter of claim 6, wherein each bead has a substantially identical index of refraction in a range between one hundred percent and one hundred thirty percent of that of the layer of light transmissive material for increasing transmission of light into the beads.

9. The light filter of claim 6, wherein the beads each have a substantially equal radius R , and wherein the layer of light transmissive material has a substantially uniform thickness measured normally with respect to the beads of between $0.8R$ and $1.5R$ for converging light into the beads.

10. The light

filter of claim 6, wherein the beads each have a substantially equal radius R , and wherein the layer of light transmissive material has a substantially uniform thickness measured normally with respect to the beads of between $0.8R$ and $1.5R$ for supplying light to the beads at nearly ideal angles for transmission through the layer of opaque binder.

11. The light filter of claim 6, wherein the beads and the back surface of the conformal layer each have a center of curvature, and the center of curvature of the back surface of the conformal layer is behind the center of curvature of the beads for increasing convergence of light into the beads.

12. The light filter of claim 6, wherein the beads and the back surface of the conformal layer each have a center of curvature, and the center of curvature of the back surface of the conformal layer is about equal to the center of curvature of the beads for increasing convergence of light into the beads.

13. The light filter of claim 6, wherein the beads each have a substantially equal radius R , and wherein the uniform thickness of the layer of light transmissive material is between $0.8R$ and $1.5R$ for increasing an effective aperture on each head which receives light.

14. The light filter of claim 6, further comprising a substantially flat layer of light transmissive support material affixed to the front surface of the layer of opaque binder for increasing sturdiness of the light filter.

15. A process of making a light filter of opaque binder having a viscous unset set and a substantially rigid set state, light transmissive beads each substantially of a selected size, and a layer of light transmissive material having front and back surfaces, a deformable semi-viscous unset set, and substantially rigid set state, the process using a removable support surface and comprising the steps of:

depositing a layer of the opaque binder of selected thickness less than the size of the beads, with said layer of the opaque binder being in the unset state;

arranging a plurality of the light transmissive beads in an array on the layer of the opaque binder;

penetrating the plurality of light transmissive beads into the layer of opaque binder to the support surface;

placing the opaque binder into the set state for supporting the light transmissive beads in position;

disposing the front surface of the layer of light transmissive material in the set state on protruding back surfaces of the beads;

placing the layer of light transmissive material in the unset state;

applying pressure to the back surface of the layer of light transmissive material to laminate said layer to the protruding back surfaces of the beads, and to conform the back surface of the layer of light transmissive material similarly to the shape of the protruding back surfaces of the beads; and

placing the layer light transmissive material into the set state for binding said layer to the beads.

16. The process of claim 15, wherein the beads each have a substantially equal radius R and the layer of light transmissive material has a substantially uniform thickness between $0.5R$ and $1.0R$.

17. The process of claim 15, further comprising the step of disposing a quantity of light transmissive material centrally on the protruding back surface of each bead prior to the step of disposing the layer of light transmissive material in the set state on protruding back surfaces of the beads.

18. A process of making an improved light filter using a refractive light filter having a back surface through which light transmissive beads protrude and a layer of light transmissive material having front and back surfaces, a viscous unset set state, and a substantially rigid set state, the process comprising the steps
5 of:

disposing the front surface of the layer of light transmissive material in the set state on protruding back surfaces of the beads;

placing the layer of light transmissive material in the unset state;

applying pressure to the back surface of the layer of light transmissive

10 material to laminate said layer to the beads, and to conform the back surface of said layer similarly to the protruding back surfaces of the beads; and

placing the layer light transmissive material into the set state for binding said layer to the beads.

15 19. The process of claim 18, wherein the beads each have a substantially equal radius R and the layer of light transmissive material has a substantially uniform thickness between $0.5R$ and $1.0R$ prior to the step of applying pressure.

20 20. The process of claim 18, further comprising the step of disposing a quantity of light transmissive material centrally on the protruding back surface of each bead prior to the step of disposing the layer of light transmissive material in the set state on protruding back surfaces of the beads.

21. A light filter, comprising:

a layer of opaque binder having a front surface and a back surface substantially parallel to the front surface;

25 a first plurality of light transmissive beads supported in an array in the layer of opaque binder, with the beads protruding through the back surface to receive light, contacting the front surface transmit said light through the layer of opaque binder, and being spaced apart at

irregular intervals to form a plurality of interstitial gaps
therebetween; and

a second plurality of light transmissive beads each smaller than the beads
of the first plurality and being supported in one of the interstitial
gaps in the layer of opaque binder, with the light transmissive beads
of the second plurality protruding through the back surface to receive
light, and contacting the front surface to transmit said light through
the layer of opaque binder, for increasing transmittance of the light
filter in front of the interstitial gaps.

22. The light filter of claim 21, wherein the interstitial gaps are spaced
apart at substantially random intervals and the beads of the second plurality
obscure a resulting grainy appearance caused by such spacing of the interstitial
gaps.

23. The light filter of claim 21, wherein the interstitial gaps are spaced
apart at intervals which appear quasi-periodic.

24. The light filter of claim 21, wherein the light transmissive beads of
the second plurality are about two-thirds the size of the light transmissive beads
of the first plurality.

25. The light filter of claim 21, wherein:

the light transmissive beads of the first plurality each have a substantially
equal radius R ; and

the light transmissive beads of the second plurality each have a
substantially equal radius of about two-thirds R .

26. The light filter of claim 21, wherein at least one light transmissive
bead of the second plurality protrudes through the back surface of the layer of
opaque binder by forming a meniscus in said back surface.

27. A process of making a light filter of opaque binder having a viscous unset set and a substantially rigid set state, light transmissive beads having a first size, and light transmissive beads having a second size that is smaller than the first size, the process using a removable support surface and comprising the steps of:

depositing a layer of the opaque binder of selected thickness in the unset state on the removable support surface;
arranging a plurality of the light transmissive beads having the first size in an array spaced apart at slightly irregular intervals on the layer of the opaque binder;
penetrating the plurality of light transmissive beads having the first size into the layer of opaque binder to the support surface;
locating any interstitial gaps in the layer of the opaque binder resulting from the beads being spaced apart at slightly irregular intervals;
arranging a plurality of the light transmissive beads having the second size in the interstitial gaps;
penetrating the plurality of light transmissive beads having the second size into the layer of opaque binder to the support surface;
placing the opaque binder into the set state for supporting the light transmissive beads of the first and second sizes in position.

28. The process of claim 27, wherein the step of penetrating the plurality of light transmissive beads having the second size into the layer of opaque binder to the support surface further comprises forming menisci in said layer with said beads through which said beads protrude to receive image light.

29. A process of making a light filter of opaque binder having a viscous unset set and a substantially rigid set state, light transmissive beads having a first size, and light transmissive beads having a second size that is smaller than the first size, the process using a removable support surface and comprising the steps

5 of:

depositing a layer of the opaque binder of selected thickness in the unset state on the removable support surface;

mixing a plurality of the light transmissive beads having the first size with a plurality of the light transmissive beads of the second size;

10 depositing a resulting mixture of light transmissive beads of the first and second sizes on the layer of opaque binder;

penetrating both pluralities of light transmissive beads into the layer of opaque binder to the support surface;

15 placing the opaque binder into the set state for supporting the light transmissive beads of the first and second sizes in position.

30. The process of claim 29, wherein the step of penetrating both pluralities of light transmissive beads further comprises forming menisci in said layer with the beads of the second pluralities through which the beads of the second plurality protrude to receive image light.

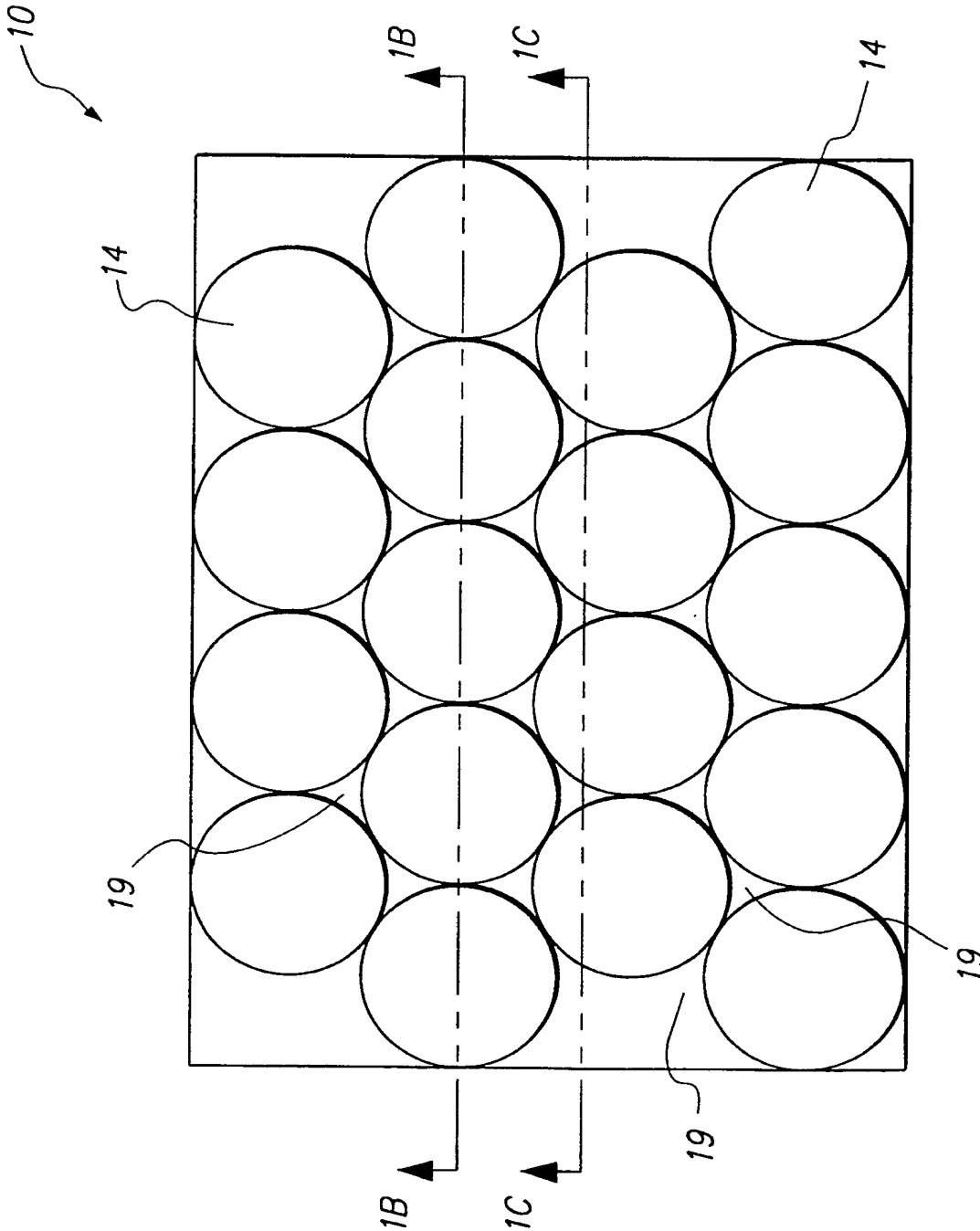


FIG. 1A (PRIOR ART)

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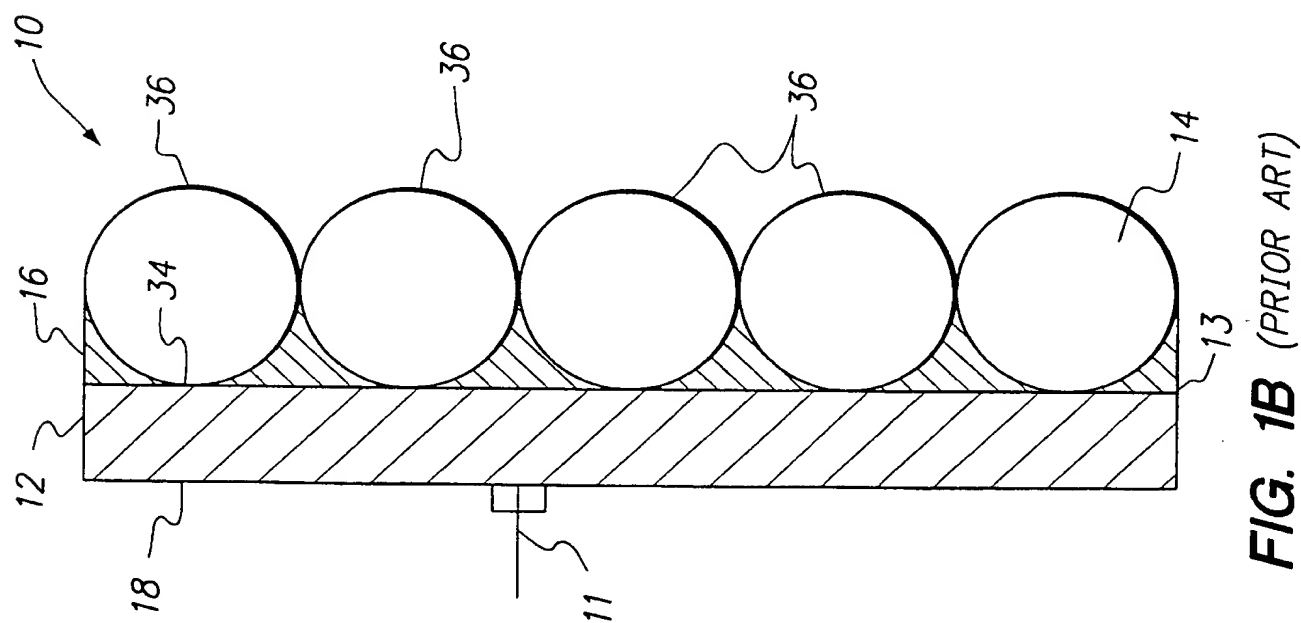


FIG. 1B (PRIOR ART)

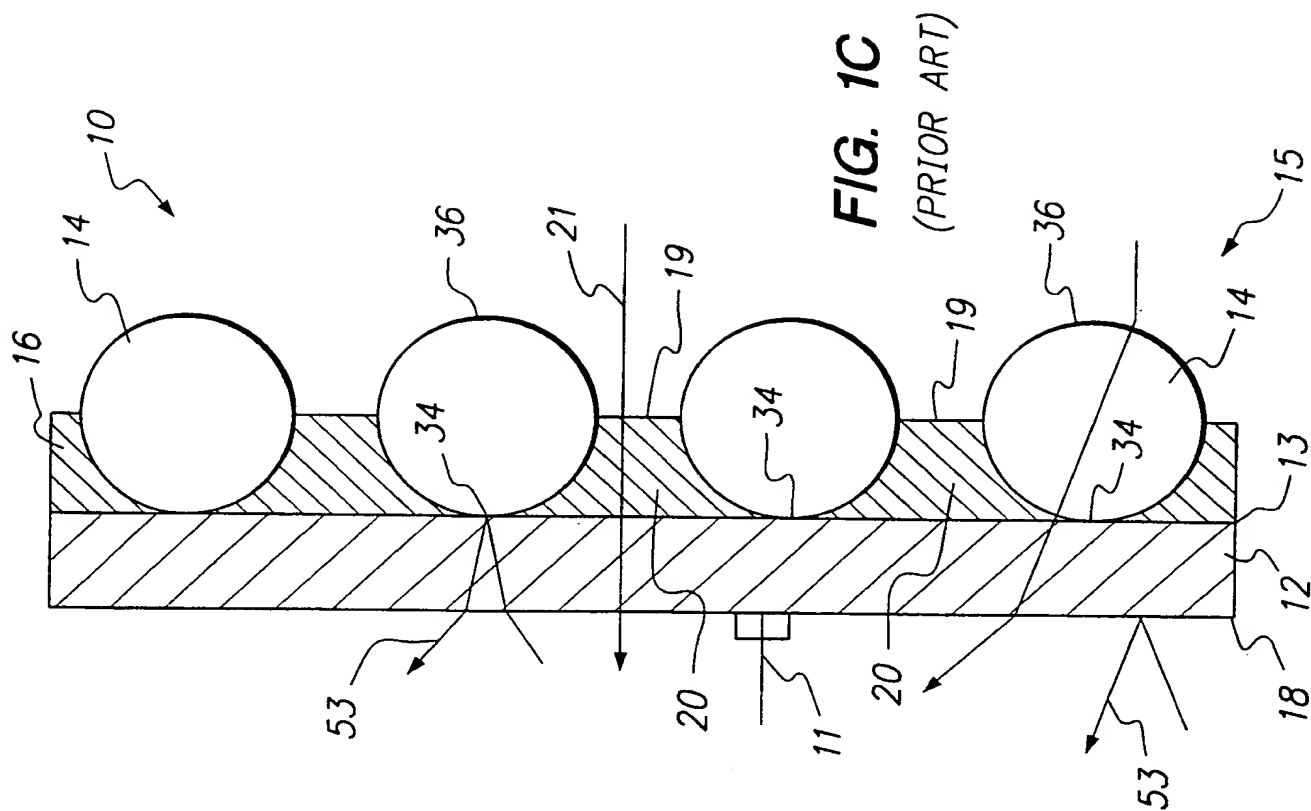


FIG. 1C
(PRIOR ART)

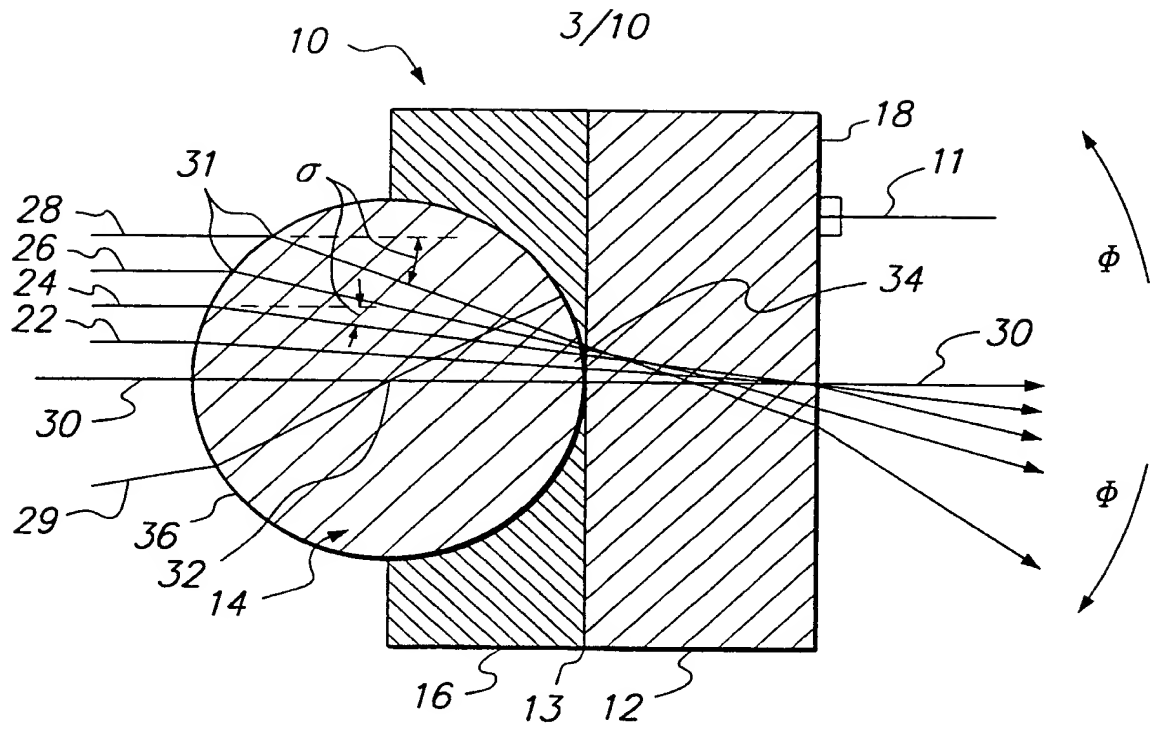


FIG. 2 (PRIOR ART)

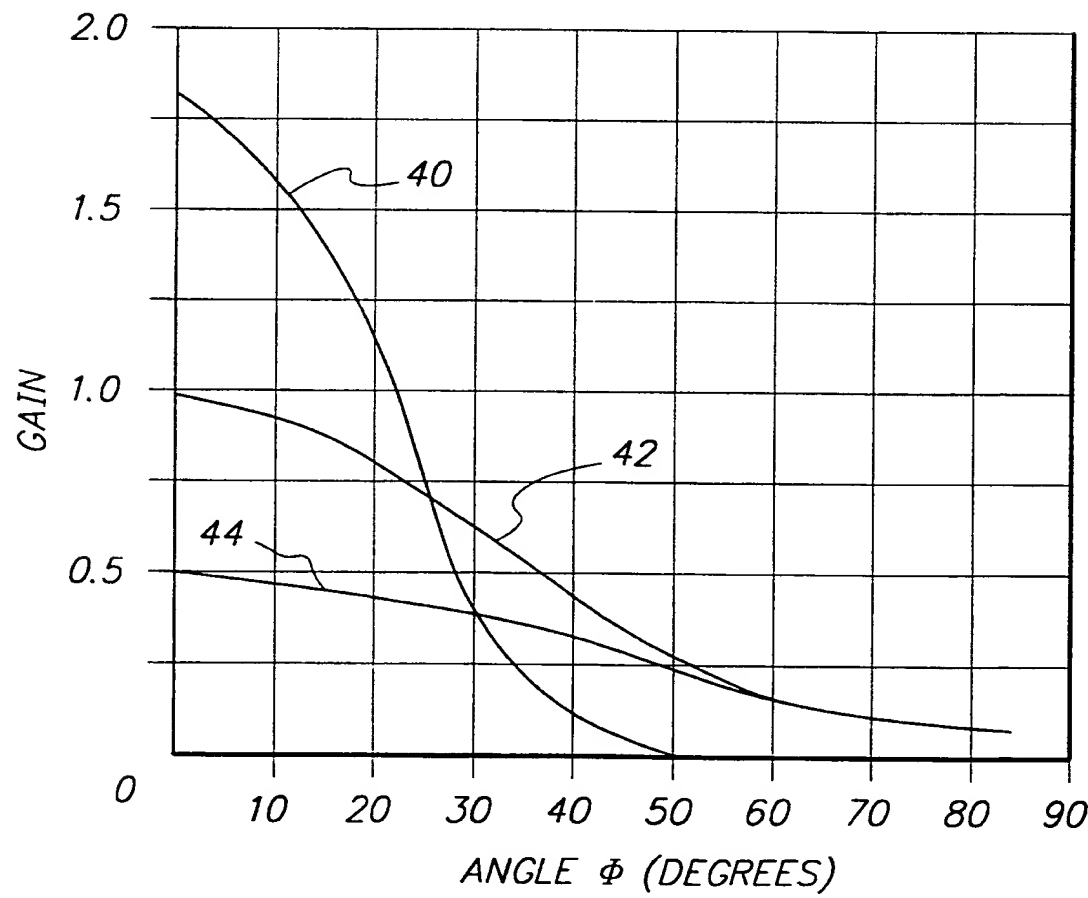


FIG. 3 (PRIOR ART)

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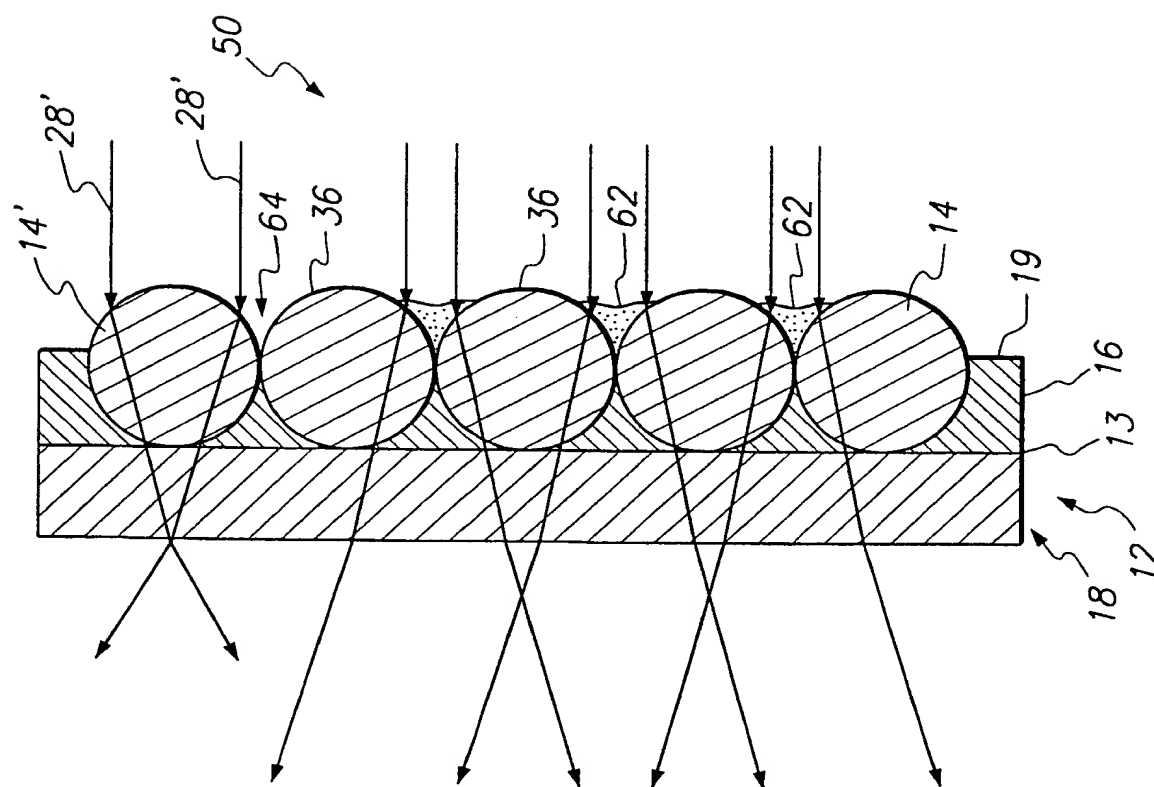


FIG. 4

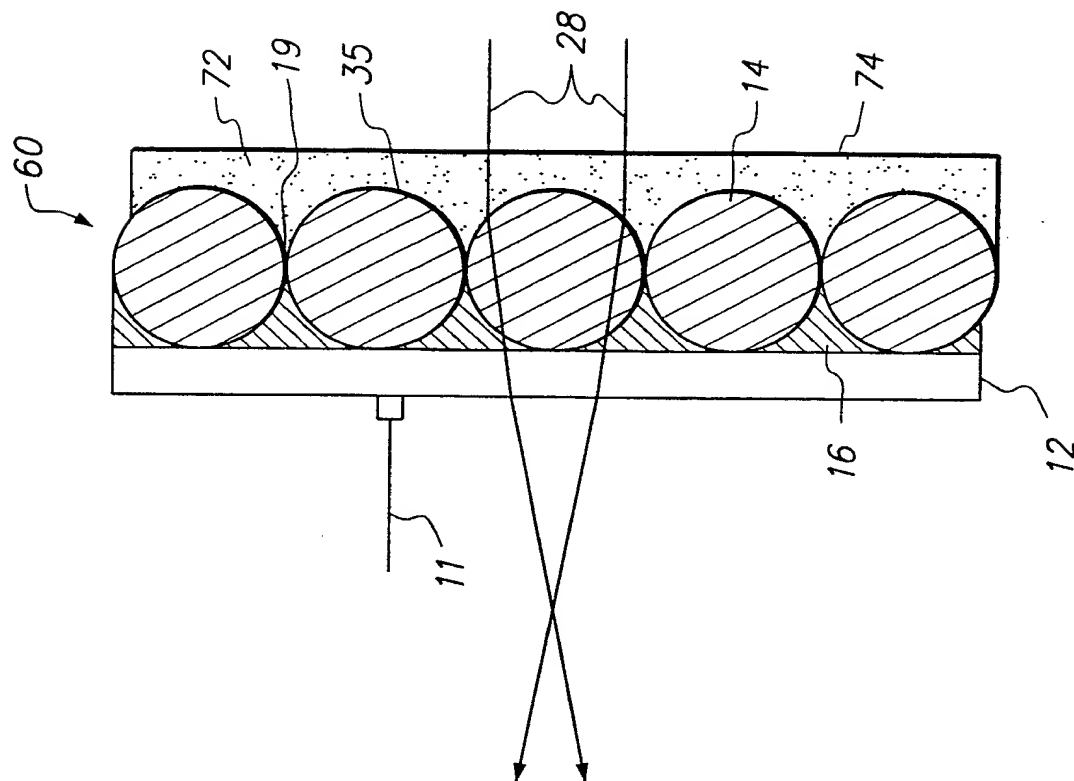


FIG. 5

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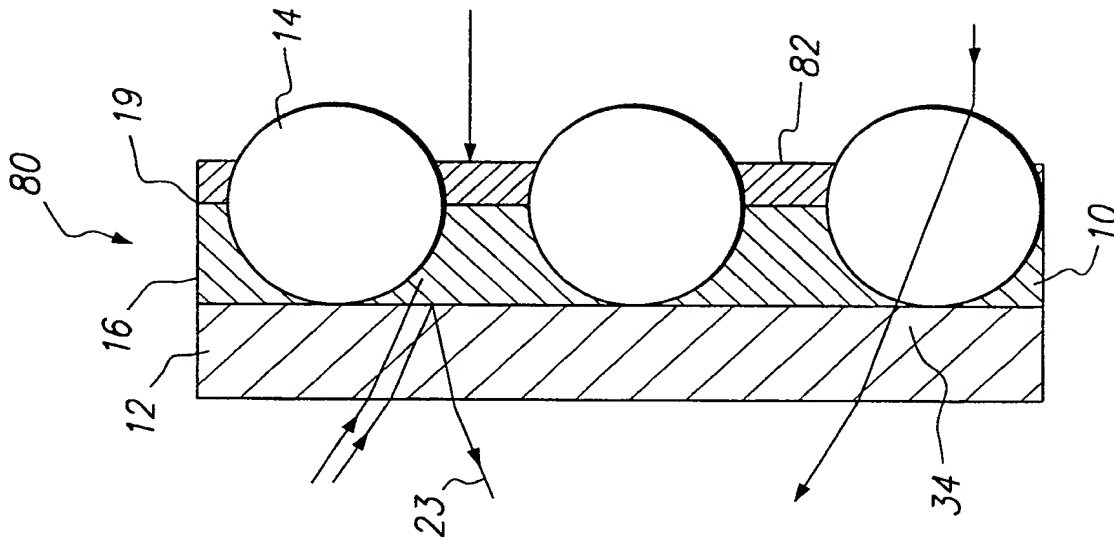


FIG. 7

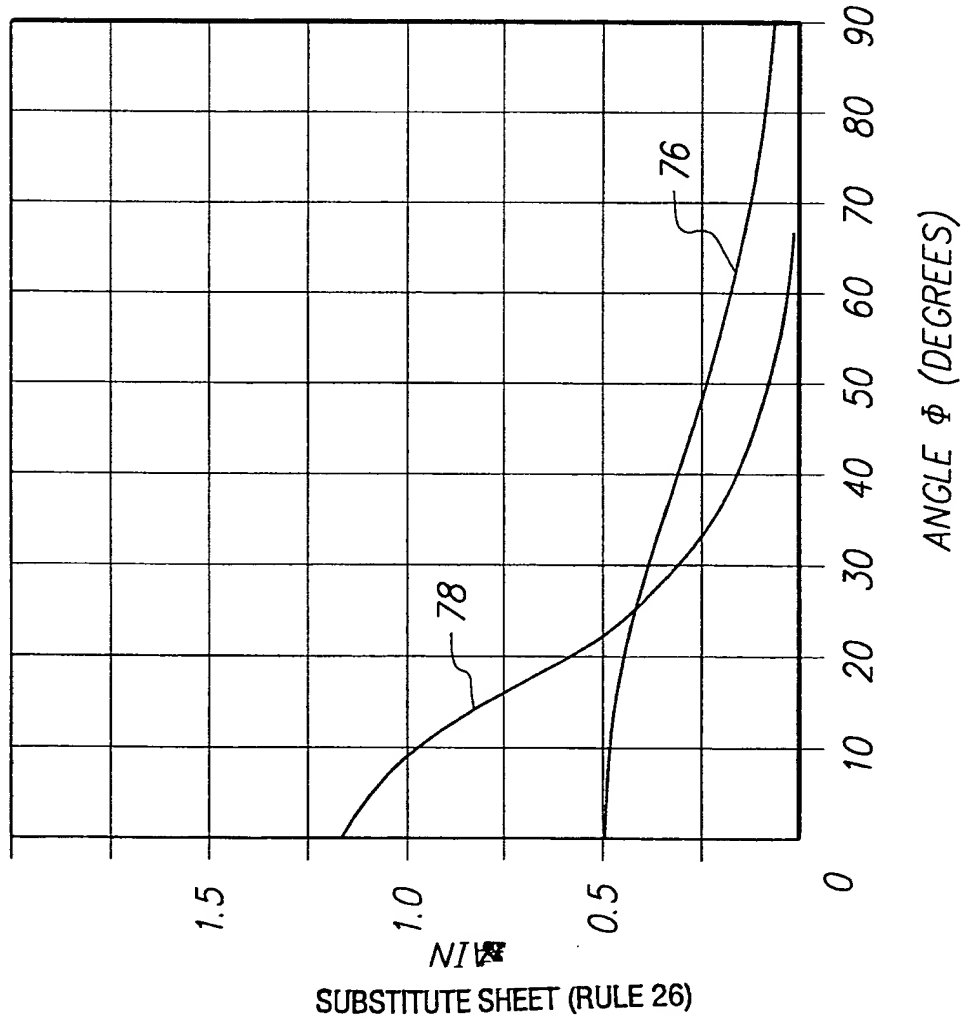


FIG. 6

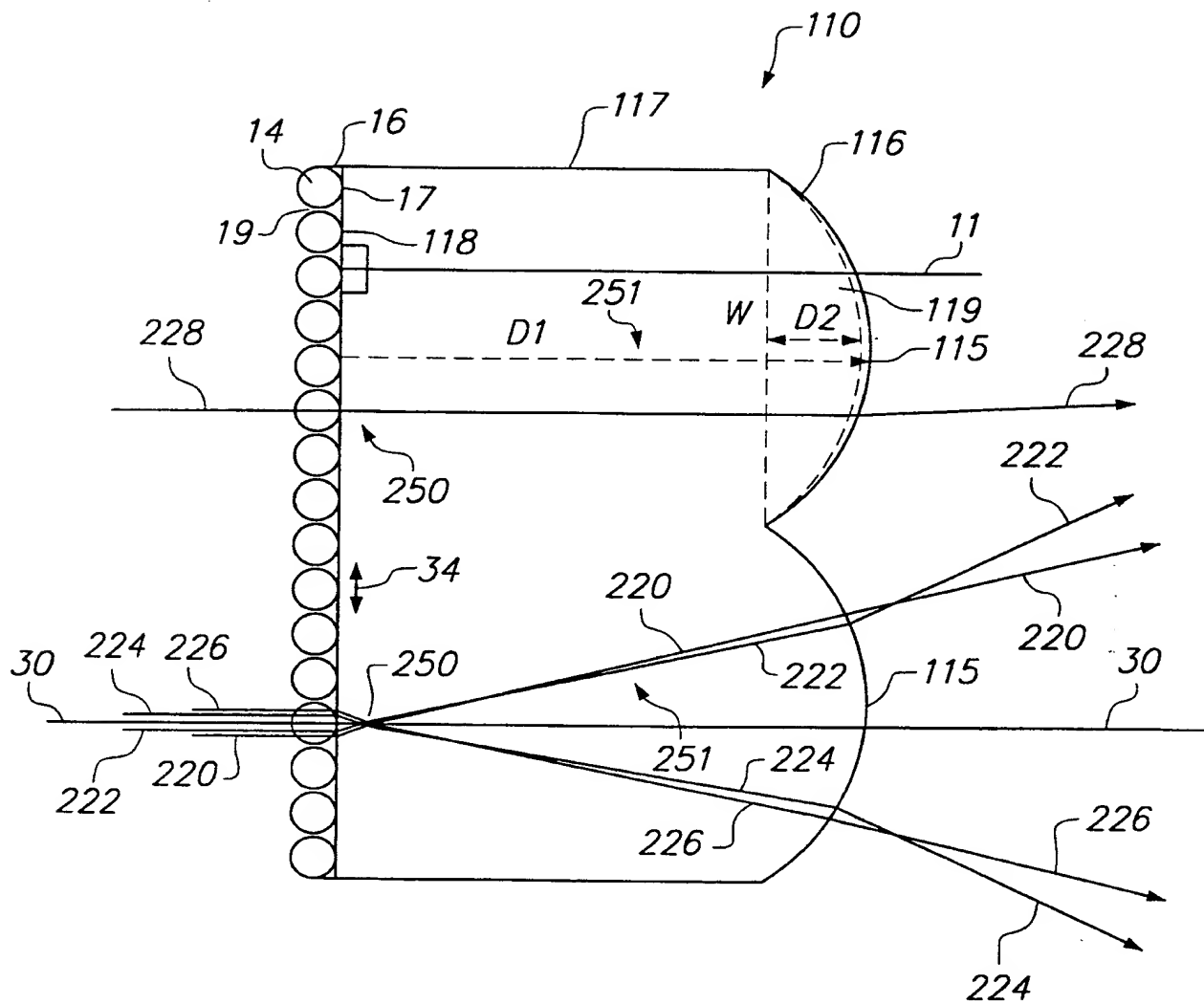


FIG. 8A

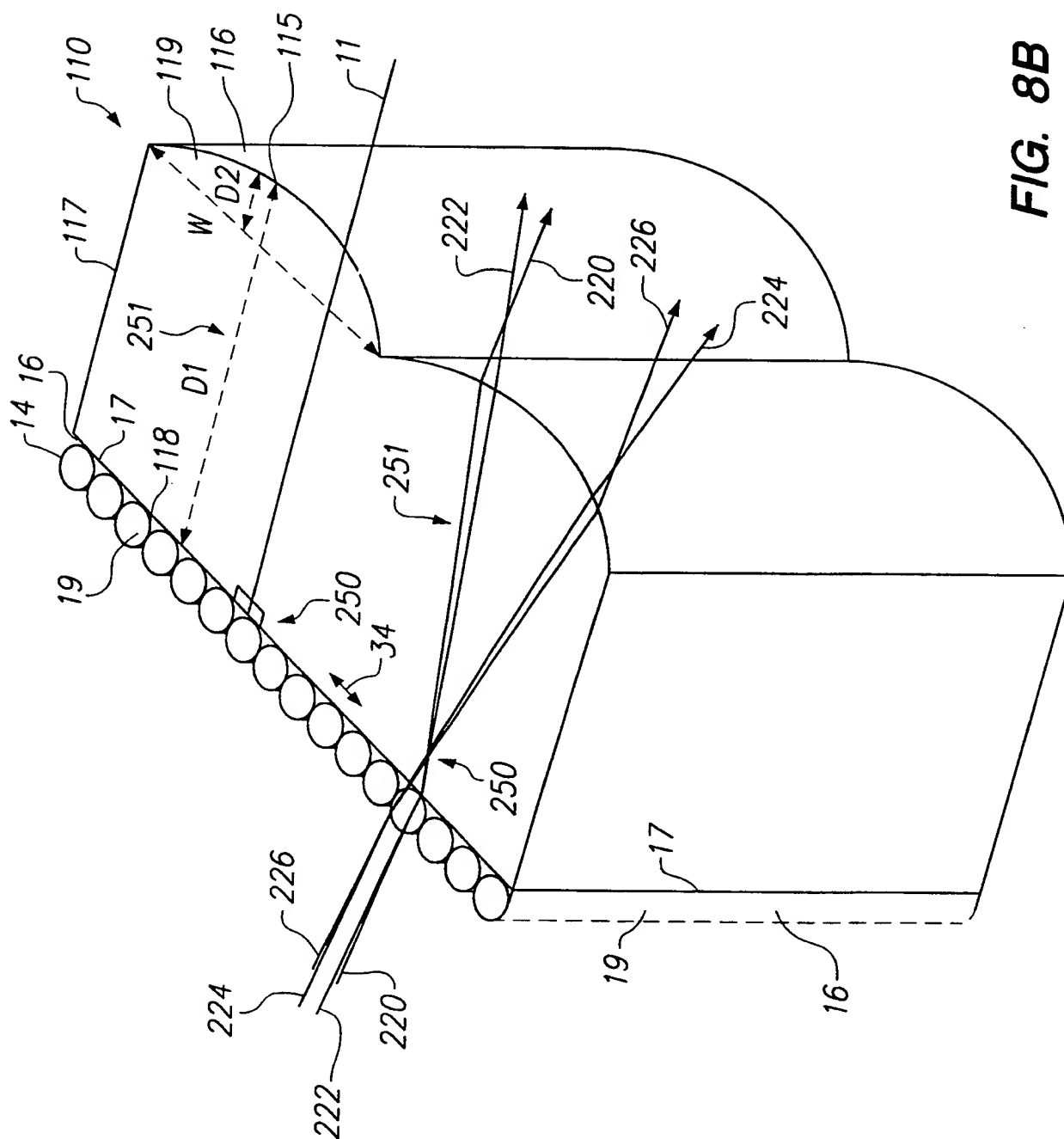


FIG. 8B

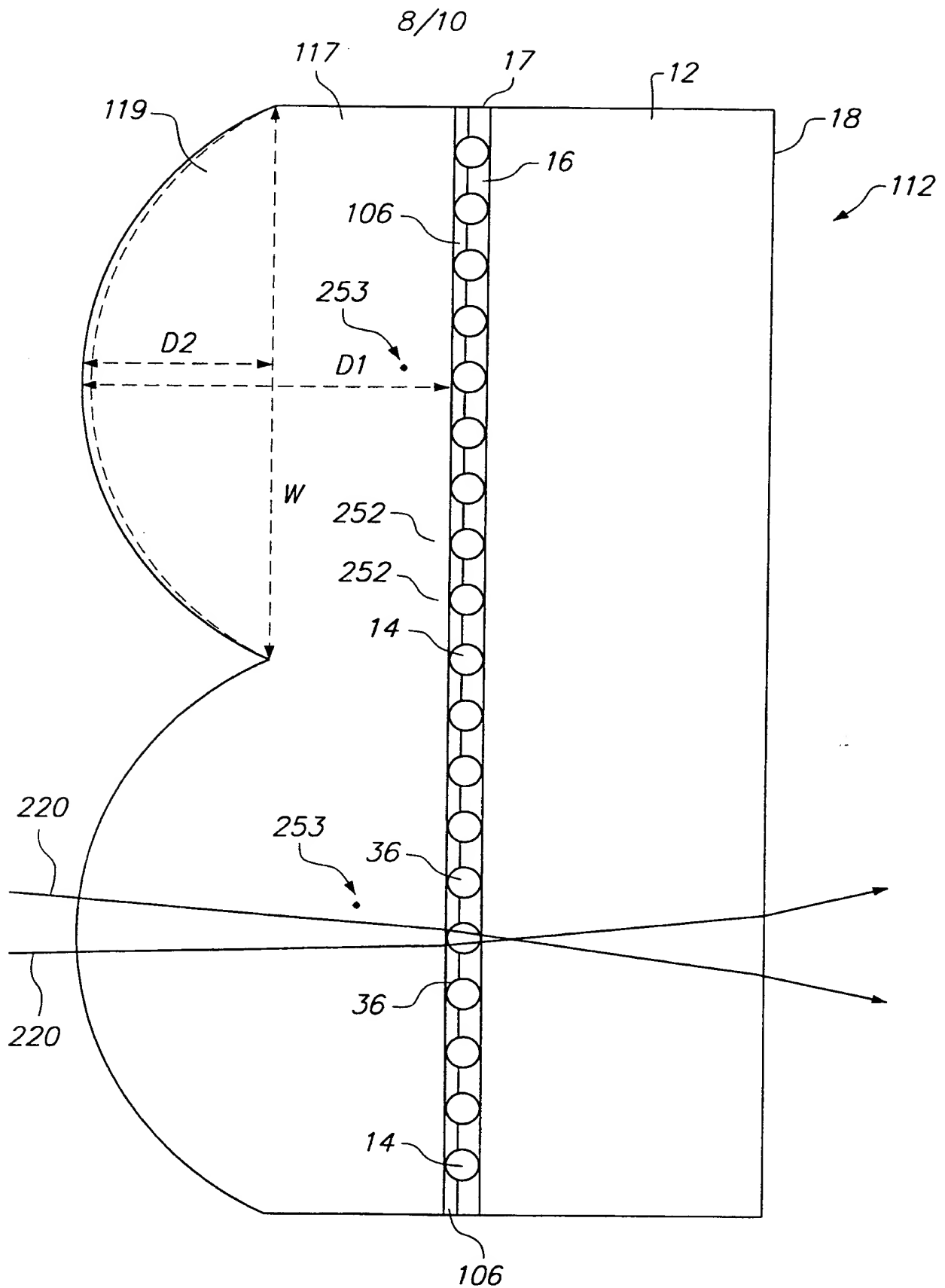


FIG. 8C

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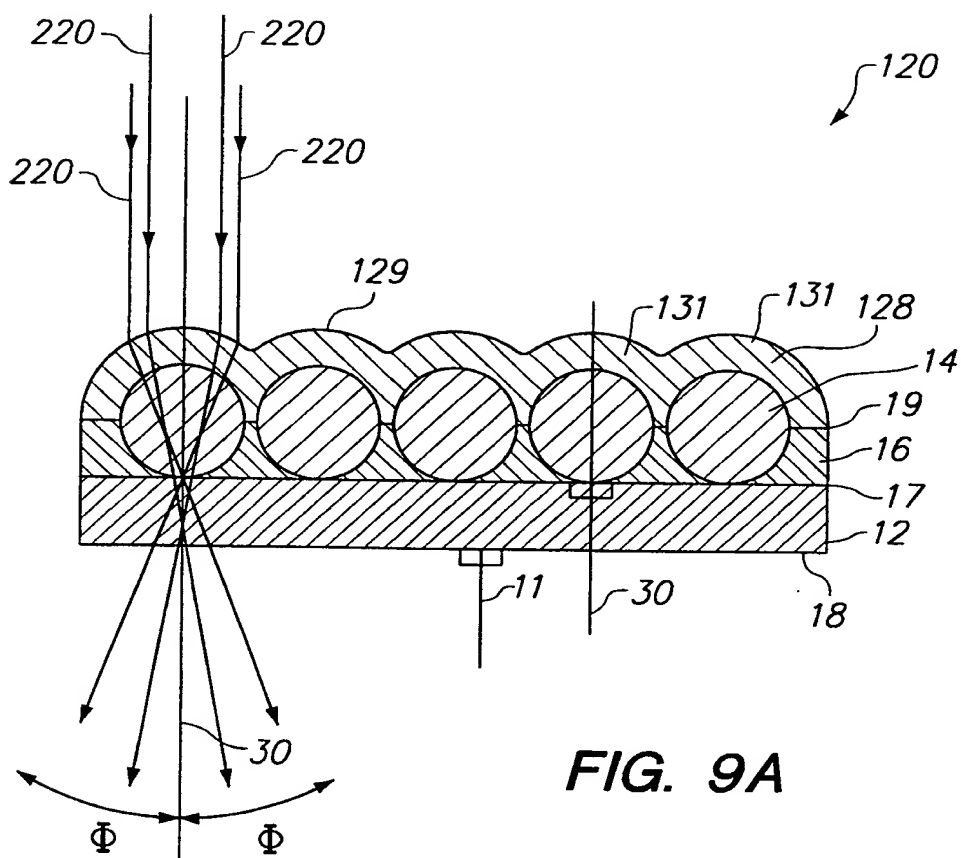


FIG. 9A

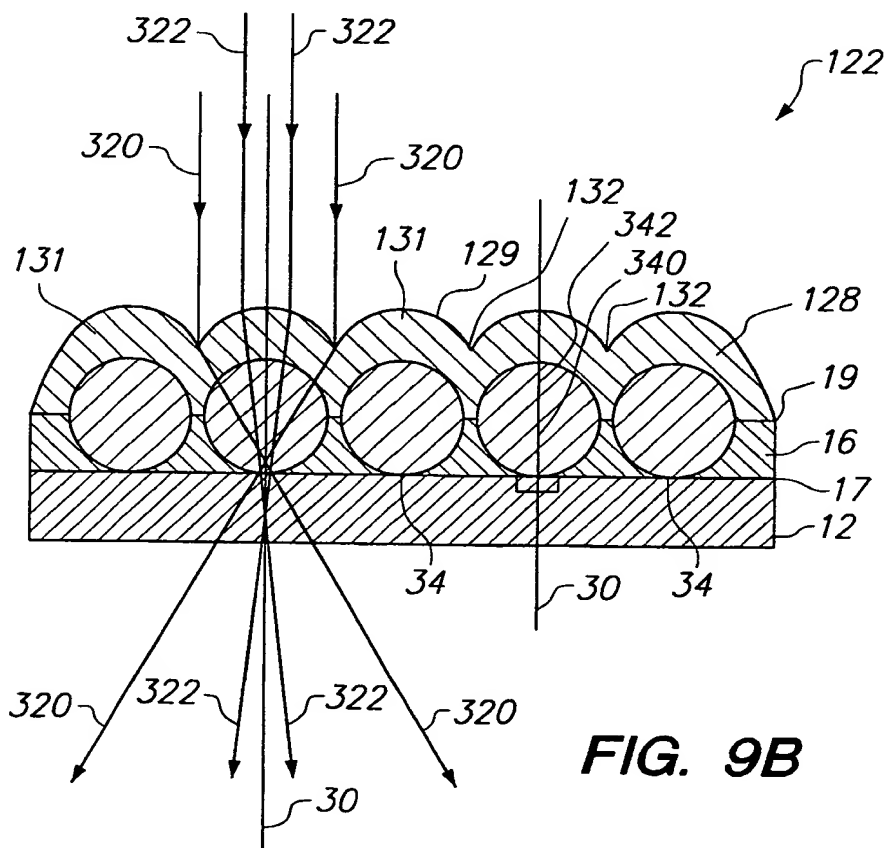


FIG. 9B

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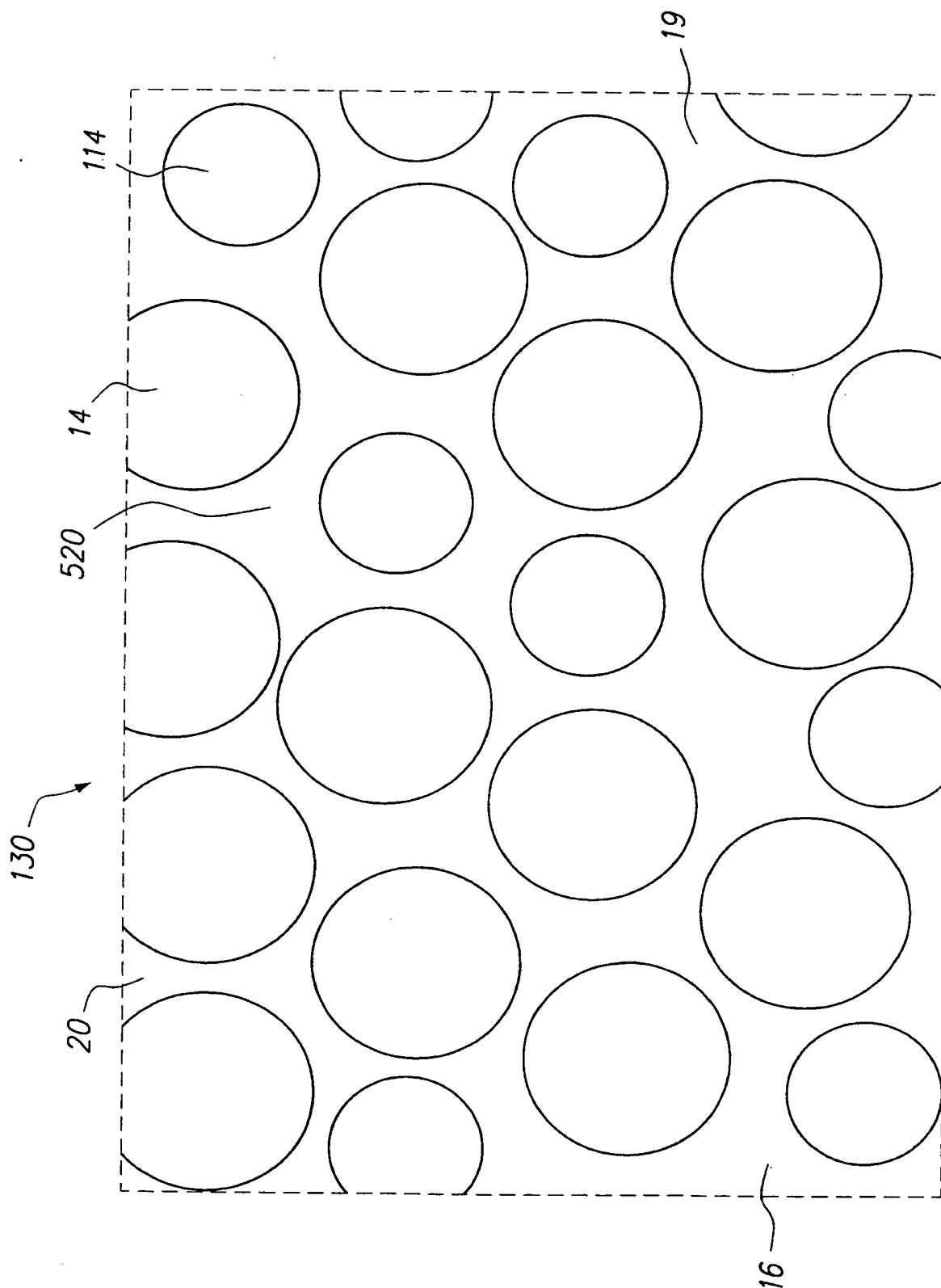


FIG. 10

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT US98/27477

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) : Please See Extra Sheet.

US CL : Please See Extra Sheet.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 359/359-360, 443, 452-457, 460-461, 498-500, 536-542, 599, 613-615, 885-894.

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched
NONEElectronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)
LIGHT(3W)FILTER? OPAQUE(5A)(LAYER OR BINDER), TRANSMISSI?(5A)(BEADS OR SPHERE?), FOCAL(3W)(POINT OF LENGTH)**C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT**

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
&, X	US 5,563,738 A (VANCE) 08 October 1996 (08/10/96), see columns 3-9, and figure 10B.	1-2, 5-8, 11-12, 14-15, 17-18 AND 20.
&, P	US 5,781,344 A (VANCE) 14 July 1998 (14/07/98), see the entire document.	1-30

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.
 ☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	*T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
A document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	*X* document of particular relevance, the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
E earlier document published on or after the international filing date	*Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
L document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	*Z* document member of the same patent family
O document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	
P document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search

18 FEBRUARY 1999

Date of mailing of the international search report

15 MAR 1999

 Name and mailing address of the ISA/US
 Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
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 Washington, D.C. 20231

Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230

Authorized officer

THONG Q. NGUYEN

Telephone No. (703) 308-4814

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT.US98:27477

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER:

IPC (6):

F21V 9/04; G02B 5/02, 5/08, 5/22, 5/30, 5/128, 27/00; G03B 21/56, 21/60,

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER:

US CL :

359/359-360, 443, 452-457, 460-461, 498-500, 536-542, 599, 613-615, 885-894.

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